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The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,540 New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1885.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Tons	H. P.	Captains.	FRIDAY 1885.
—GWALIOR	2733	500	P. Harris	27th Nov.
L. HYDASPES	2984	500	G. Scrivener	4th Dec.
M. PARRAMATTA	4759	900	W. D. Anderson	11th „
L. ANCONA	3128	600	R. G. Murray	18th „
—NIZAM	2725	500	W. J. Webber	25th „
L. RAVENNA	3372	700	F. H. Seymour	1st Jan.
M BOKHARA	2944	500	H. Weighell	8th „
L MALWA	2959	500	G. W. Atkinson	15th
—ASSAM	3038	500	S. F. Cole	22nd „
L MIRZAPORE	3887	600	R. Harvey	29th „

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains	1885.
CATHAY	2983	500	J. P. Hassall	27th Nov.
GANGES	4196	800	W. B. Andrews	11th Dec.
NEPAUL	3536	600	T. J. Alderton	27th Dec.
THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	8th Jan.

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

G. F. JOHNSON,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, November 12, 1885.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY

BRINDISI ROUTE.

THROUGH TICKETS from BOMBAY to LONDON *via* Brindisi, including the Continental Railway Fare, are now issued on favorable terms; and return tickets available for three and six months. Tickets can also be obtained which allow passengers to travel 1st class by the steamer and 2nd class by rail from Brindisi to London.

MARSEILLES ROUTE.

STEAMERS leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LONDON direct every four weeks (see general advertisement), and the voyage to the former port is accomplished in 19 days in fair weather (21 days during the Monsoon). The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about 27 hours.

Fares to London, by the sea route or *via* Marseilles including the Railway Fare across the Continent :—
First Class, Rs. 680. Second Class, Rs. 370.

Coupons for the Railway journey must be taken before leaving India.

Return Tickets are also issued, for particulars of which and all other information on the subject, apply to

G. F. JOHNSON,
Acting Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Co.
Bombay, March 27, 1885.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 24th of every month for BOMBAY.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 550, Rs. 340, Rs. 150, for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine. Infants are allowed free. Children over three and under ten years, half fare. Families will be allowed liberal discount. To Marseilles Rs. 20, 10, and 5 extra, for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allow in the Handbooks.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed Passengers returning within three, six, and twelve months respectively, from the date of LANDING.

The following or other First Class Steamers will Bombay :—

	Tons.	H.P.	
DOMENICO BALDUINO (late China)	5,000	850	1st Dec. 18
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	850	1st Jan. 1886
MANILLA	5,000	850	1st Feb. 1886

Steam Launch leaves Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m. on the day of Sailing, with Passengers and heavy Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days to London via Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples, are issued here.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Nov. 3, 1885.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL, AND MEDITERRANEAN.

KARACHI TO LIVERPOOL.

s. s. BELGRAVIA... 5000 500 J. C. Boothby ......5th Dec.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL *VIA* KARACHI.

s. s. ARABIA ...... 3550 480 J. Laird ....5th Dec.
s. s. ARMENIA...... 3550 480 G. Read ....19th „

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL OR MARSEILLES DIRECT.

1886.
s. s. CALIFORNIA. 3550 480 W. S. Young .....9th Jan.

To be followed by other first-class steamers at regular intervals.

For rates of passage and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, Nov. 14, 1885. Agents.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE following are the probable sailings BOMBAY to either LIVERPOOL or LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons.	Comdrs.	Sailing for Liverpool about.
s.s. CITY of CANTERBURY	3,212	A. B. Gray	5th Dec.
			1886.
s.s. CITY of CARTHAGE	2,650	W. M. Greive	8th Jan.
s.s. CITY of MANCHESTER	3,125	A. Macdonald	7th Feb.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & CO.,
Bombay, 16th November, 1885. Agents.

H. H. THE SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR'S LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN ZANZIBAR AND BOMBAY DIRECT.

S. S. KILWA, Captain SIMONS, will LEAVE this for ZANZIBAR direct on WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant. For freight and passage, apply to

ALLANA MUNJEE,
57, Khoja Mohola, Mandvi. Agent.

HAVE A LOOK

AT OUR SILVER LEVER WATCH at Rs. 35 before buying, and you will give it the preference before any other.

The Watch as it is now, is the result of 20 years experience in the Indian watch trade, and we guarantee it to be the most perfect watch ever offered to the public for such a small outlay.

Being the manufacturers ourselves, the buyer obtains the watch from first hand. This explains its cheapness.

The Watches are of medium size in heavy engine turned silver cases, either hunting or half hunting. Guarantee 3 years.

To be obtained only direct from our firms at Bombay, Calcutta, and Secunderabad.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT:

TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER
AT THE
FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS
IN GUJARAT,
BEING
A REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS
CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*,
WITH
An Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1884, respectively.

Price, 1 Re.; postage, 1 Anna.
Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart-row.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "BURMAH," 1,081 tons, on FRIDAY, 27th November, at 11 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangarole, Pore Bunder, and Cutch Mandvie, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SATARA," 1,301 tons, on MONDAY, 30th November, at 11 a.m. (unless delayed by non-arrival of outward English Mail), calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SCINDIA," 2,661 tons, on THURSDAY, 26th November, at 4 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 23rd November, 1885. Agents.

THROUGH BOOKINGS TO EUROPE, &c.

INTENDING PASSENGERS will be saved much TIME and TROUBLE by applying direct to THOS. COOK & SON, who SECURE PASSAGES, and ISSUE THROUGH TICKETS, including Steamer and Railway, from any part of India to all parts of Europe, Egypt, Palestine, Japan, America, Australia, &c., allowing breaks of journey anywhere *en route*. Coupons for nearly 800 Hotels.

NO COMMISSION charged, and every information *re* quarantine, steamers, fares, &c., given gratis.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S TICKETS met on arrival at Bombay and receive the free assistance of their interpreters at Brindisi, Venice, Naples, Genoa, Marseilles, &c., and may break the journey anywhere *en route*.

See *Cook's Travellers' Gazette*, free on application.

ADDRESS—THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY, RAMPART ROW, FORT,
CALCUTTA, 10½, Old Court House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

KEMP'S SPECIFIC FOR SEA-SICKNESS

IS a CERTAIN, sure, and pleasant remedy, and never fails, not only to allay Nausea, but prevents sickness either on land or sea.

Per Bottle, Rs. 2.

KEMP AND Co., Limited,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

SYKE'S STANDARD HYDROMETERS

Expressly Manufactured

TO comply with the new Abkari Rules, Consisting of

Glass Spindle 60° to 90°, minutely graduated, with Thermometer mounted on Ivory, in neat Mahogany Box, with Trial Glass and Book.

Complete set Rs. 15-8.

KEMP AND CO., Limited,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

CELLULOID TRUSSES.

THESE are the best Instruments of the kind ever imported, and are not affected by wet or wear. They will last a lifetime.

"One of these Trusses in which I was swimming in the sea for half an hour, and which (for experiment sake) I left untouched for two days, showed no sign of immersion."—Signed M.S.

Single Rs. 7. Double Rs. 13.
Smaller sizes for Children cheaper.

KEMP & Co., Ld.,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

KEMP AND CO., LIMITED.

MICROSCOPES.

THE largest, best, and most varied selection in India, made specially for us, by the following eminent Makers—"The Maker to the French Ministry of War," "Nachet," "Prazmowsky" (successor to Hartnack) and "Lebrun" of Paris.

Profusely illustrated catalogues forwarded by post on application.

KEMP AND CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY.

MAGIC LANTERNS

SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR INDIA.

THE "LONDON" SETS, each consisting of a superior London-made Magic Lantern and one dozen Suitable Slides.

Small Rs. 5, Medium Rs. 10, Large Rs. 15.

The "BIJOU" SETS, each consisting of a superior Magic Lantern and twelve superior Slides, comprising Comic moveable, nursery tales and lever Slides.

Small Rs. 10, Medium Rs. 15, Large Rs. 25.

MAGIC LANTERN SLIDES.

Boxes of Slides each containing 12 pictures. Rs. 1-8, Rs. 2-8, and Rs. 4-8
Comic moveable Slides each As. 8, „ 1 and „ 1-8
do. Liver Slides „ „ 12, „ 1 and „ 2-8
Chromotropes, beautiful new designs each 1-8, 2 and 4-8

KEMP & Co., LIMITED,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

WE HAVE THIS DAY AUTHORISED MR. FRITZ SARASIN TO SIGN our Firm per procuration.

A. BLASCHECK & Co.
Bombay, 20th November, 1885.

NOTICE

HAVING entered into direct communication with the LEADING CONTINENTAL EXPORTERS of WINES and SPIRITS, we are now able to offer our Importations of the same at MODERATE PRICES, and which we GUARANTEE as SOUND and GENUINE.

Special terms to Regimental Messes, Clubs, and the Trade.

See detailed Wine Advertisement and for Price List please apply to

BARTON & CO., Limited,
WINE, PROVISION AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
Church-gate-street, Bombay.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY PRINTING.

EXTENSION OF TIME.

THE Agent is prepared to receive at his office, Elphinstone Circle, up to 1 p.m. (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, the 25th November next, Tenders for the supply of certain printed forms and books required by the Company.

Particulars of the same may be obtained on application at the Storekeeper's Office, Parel, where also patterns of the forms, samples of the books and bindings will be shown.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 31st August, 1885.

GOLD MEDAL TEA.

TRADE MARK K T E IN A TRIANGLE.

THE K T E TEAS, grown at an elevation of nearly 7,000 feet, reputed for their exquisite delicacy of flavour and aroma for which they have been awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas, and one first class certificate, are to be had from us in 1 lb. packets, and we respectfully solicit a trial from all who like a good cup of tea.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

XMAS—1885—XMAS.

TREACHER & Co., Limited, have the pleasure to inform their numerous Patrons that they are now landing by every Mail Steamer large supplies of Stores, etc., of every description, specially purchased to meet the demands of the coming Festive Season.

THE WINE DEPARTMENT

OFFERS A LARGE AND EXTENSIVE RANGE FOR SELECTION OF THE VERY BEST BRANDS AT MODERATE PRICES.

SHERRIES.	Per doz. Cash. Qts. Rs. a.
Yellow Seal	16 0
Pale Dinner	22 0
Vino de Pasto	25 0
Old Dry	28 0
Manzanilla	28 0
Amontillado	38 0

PORTS.	Qts.	Pts.
White Seal	18	...
Fine Old	26	13 0
Superior Old	33	18 0
CLARETS.		
Bordeaux	10	6 0
St. Julien Medoc	10	6 0
Petit Medoc	13	7 8
Superior Medoc	16	9 8
Chateau La Grange	21	11 8
Chateau La Rose	26	14 8
Chateau Margaux	32	17 0
BURGUNDIES.		
Chablis	17	9 8
Beaune	18	10 0
Macon	23	12 8
Pommard	21	11 8
Chambertin	30	16 8
Sparkling Burgundy	38	21 0
SAUTERNES.		
Barsac	17	9 8
Sauterne	21	12 0
Haut Sauterne	30	16 0
CHAMPAGNES.		
F. Giesler & Co.'s "for India" brand	50	26 8
Perrier Jouet's finest dry	50	26 8
Perrier Jouet's Reserve Cuvee	55	29 0
Heidsieck's Dry Monopole	55	29 0
Superior Sparkling Saumur	27	15 0

HOCKS AND MOSELLES.	Per doz. Cash. Qts. Rs.	Rs. a.
Laubenheim	17	9 8
Geisenheim	20	11 0
Hochheim	24	13 0
Steinwein (glass jugs)	24	...
Nierstein	27	14 8
Liebfraumilch	33	17 8
Johannisberg	42	23 0
Superior Sparkling Hock	35	19 0
Finest Ehrenbreitstein	42	23 0
Fine Sparkling Moselle	30	16 8
Superior „ „	34	19 0
Finest Nonpareil „	41	22 8

BRANDIES.	
Pale Cognac	26 0
Old Pale Cognac	30 0
Fine Old Pale Cognac (Treacher's celebrated Heart Labelled).	33 0
Hennessy's	37 0
Exshaw's	38 0
Denis Mounie's	28 0
WHISKIES.	
Treacher's Irish	22 8
Treacher's Scotch Glenlivet	22 8
Crabbie's	21 0
Kinahan's	21 0
HOLLANDS AND GINS.	
Treacher's "Superior Hollands," per doz.	16 0
DeKuper's Hollands Geneva, in cases containing 15 large flasks per case	27 0
Treacher's Dry Unsweetened Gin per doz.	18 0
Treacher's London Old Tom per doz.	16 0
Treacher's Plymouth Gin per doz.	18 0
Swaine & Boord's Old Tom	16 0
Booth's Old Tom per doz.	18 0

LIQUEURS.	Per Bottle Cash. Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.
Benedictine	5 8	3 0
Chartreuse, from the Monastery, Green	7 0	3 12
Do. do. Yellow	5 8	3 0
Cherry Brandy, best Morella (Treacher's)	2 12	1 8
Creme de Cacao	3 4	...
Creme de Noyeau (Best)	3 0	1 12
Curacao, Amsterdam, Orange or White	4 0	2 4
Kummel	3 0	...
Maraschino de Zara (the finest)	3 12	2 0

BITTERS, &c.	Per doz. Cash. Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.
Angostura Bitters	..	22 8
Orange Bitter	22 0	12 0
Brandy Bitters, Treacher & Co.'s Pomalo & Orange Bitters, Treacher & Co.'s Wine Bitters, Treacher & Co.'s	½ pints 12 0	
Ginger Brandy	23 0	
Orange Brandy	30 0	
Ginger Wine	15 0	
Milk Punch, Treacher and Co.'s	24 0	
Vermouth, French	15 0	
Vermouth, Italian	16 0	

BASS'S BEER, GUINNESS'S STOUT, DEVONSHIRE CIDER, PILSENER BEER, VIENNA BEER.

THE PURVEYING DEPARTMENT

Affords choice and fresh supplies of guaranteed quality.

FINE YORKSHIRE HAMS
PRIME WILTSHIRE BACON
PRESERVED FISH
DANISH BUTTER

STILTON AND ROQUEFORT CHEESE
GORGONZOLA AND GRUYERE CHEESE
DOUBLE GLOSTER AND DUTCH CHEESE
PATES, PLUM PUDDING, MINCEMEAT, &c.

FOR THE DESSERT TABLE.

CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS, etc.

Apricots, Greengages, Green Almonds. Melon, Cherries, Angelica, Mixed Fruit, Green Chinois, Gold Chinois, Ginger, Mirabelles, Peaches, White Pears, Pink Pears,

in case of about 7 lbs. or by the lb. Rs. 2 per lb.

Assortments of the above in Boxes at from Annas 10 to Re. 1-12 each.

BON BON CRACKERS AND DECORATED COSAQUES in great variety, in Boxes at from Annas 10 to Rs. 4.

ROSE WATER CRACKERS, per dozen Re. 1-4.

CONFECTIONERY, &c.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Brandy Fruits per lb.	2 0	Silvered Comfits ...	2 0	Chocolate Crystallized in boxes at Rs. 1-4 to	2 8
Candied Peels per lb.	1 0	Almonds Fondants per lb.	2 0	Chocolate Pestache in boxes at Rs. 2 to	3 0
China Preserves ...	2 2	Dragees per lb.	2 0	Chocolate Lombart fin Vanille per box	4 0
Butter Scotch Rs. 0 6 to	4 12	French Plums Rs. 1-2 to	2 0	Chocolate Lombart excellence Vanille per box	1 8
Nougat ...	0 8	Liqueur Comfits per lb.	1 12	Fancy Chocolate Bon Bon per lb.	8 0
Almonds per lb.	2 0	Noyeau Fruits ...	2 0	Turkish Delight ...	1 2
Strawberries in Syrup ...	1 4	Almonds and Raisins ...	2 4	Lemon and Raspberry Pastilles ...	1 2
Toffee Annas 6 to	0 12	Fruit Lozenges per lb.	0 12		
Burnt Almonds per lb.	2 0	Imperial Mixture ...	0 12		
Pomona Tablet ...	1 12	Chocolate Vanille in boxes at Rs. 1 to	2 8		
Rose Caramels ...	1 2	Chocolate Creams in boxes at Rs. 1-8 to	3 0		
Pralines Vanille ...	2 0				
„ Rose ...	2 0				

Fancy Boxes filled with Sweets, from 12 as. to Rs. 6.

BRAZIL NUTS..................As. 12 per lb. | FIGS FINEST ELEME......As. 12 per box.
BARCELONA NUTS............ „ 8 „ | GRAPES, very fine............Rs. 1-2 per lb.

WREATHS VARIEGATED HOLLY, HOLLY, MISTLETOE AND ARTIFICIAL MOSS FOR DECORATIONS.

XMAS FLAGS. XMAS TREE ORNAMENTS.

XMAS AND NEW YEAR PRESENTS.

The Fancy Stock Department is replete with Novelties in Morocco and Russia Leather, Bronze Ormolu, Oxydised Metal, Walnut and Oakwood Glass and China, also new and handsome designs in Electroplate, Electroplate with Oakwood, Glass and China, etc. etc.

THE JEWELLERY DEPARTMENT

Contains many elegant and chaste designs of the latest fashion in Gold and Silver Jewellery.

CHRISTMAS CARDS
in great variety.
NEW YEAR'S CARDS
in numerous pretty designs.
TOYS, TOYS, TOYS,
Grotesque, Amusing, Instructive.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

SPECIALITE.

CONFISERIE DI PARIS.

ICES PASTRY, CONFECTIONERY, &c.

THE undersigned has the pleasure to intimate that he has OPENED an ICE and CONFECTIONERY DEPARTMENT, under the above name, and attached to his Fort Establishment, corner of Medows and Forbes Streets. This Department will be under the management of Mons. Emile Beseo, who was for six years in the well-known firm of

SPIERS AND PONDS,
LONDON.

THE Ices, Bombs, Puddings, &c., will be the finest that have ever been served to the Public. Orders for Wedding and Dinner parties attended to. Cakes, Biscuits, Confectionery of every description on the premises.

For further particulars please call personally.

W. J. ESSAI.

THE BOMBAY PURVEYING AND GENERAL PROVISION CASH STORES,
FORT, BOMBAY.
Depot for CALDWELL and Co.'s Australian Wines.

NOVELTIES.

THE PAPER-WEIGHT TIMEPIECE.

THIS very portable TIMEPIECE is so constructed that it can be used as a Paper-weight, is a most useful and handsome appendage to an Office-table or Library. It goes in any position with unvarying regularity and is enclosed in a neat morocco case. The winding is acted upon by a permanently fixed key. Self registers dates. Supplied in a neat morocco case complete.

Rs. 35.

THE ROULETTE WATCH.

This Watch is encased in strong Nickel Silver and, besides being an accurate Time-keeper, has on the reverse a Roulette Dial which can be acted upon by a spring. Keyless. Complete in case with 2 years' guarantee.

Rs. 30.

THE RACE-GAME WATCH.

This Watch is encased in strong Nickel Silver and, besides being an accurate Time-keeper, has on the reverse a Dial with the "Horse-Race Game," which can be acted on by a visible spring. Keyless. Complete in case with 2 years' guarantee.

Rs. 30.

THE "POPULAR" WATCH

in strong Nickel Case, Keyless, Sunk Winding Button, has the same appearance as one of our "Original Keyless Lever Campaign Watches."

Rs. 15.

NOTE.—Repairs of Watches, Clocks, Spectacles, Jewellery, &c., &c., most efficiently executed by trained workmen.

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,
MANUFACTURING GOLD & SILVER SMITHS,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,
OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK-TOWER,
BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,

5, MEADOW-STREET.

JUST RECEIVED A SELECT PARCEL OF
THE CELEBRATED

JAVA CIGARS,

IN SPLENDID CONDITION.

Possessing the specially distinctive character of the HAVANNAH, with its accompanying FLAVOR and BOUQUET, they will recommend themselves to smokers desirous of a mild, free, and fragrant Cigar.

		Per 1,000.	Per box of 100
FLOR DE JAVA,	"COQUETAS"	...Rs. 30	Rs. 3 8
Do.	"TRABUCOS"	... „ 35	„ 4 0
Do.	"ROYALS"	... „ 40	„ 4 8
Do.	"ATALANTAS" (Cheroots)	... „ 45	„ 5 0

Samples forwarded on Application.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY.

THOMSON and TAYLOR'S blend of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON AND ISLAY rank amongst the finest of Whiskies imported into this country. It is a rich, mellow and soft Spirit, genuine and wholesome. A trial is solicited from all who appreciate

A REALLY GOOD SOUND WHISKY PEG.

Shipments arrive regularly direct from Scotland, so that Clubs and Messes can be promptly supplied. Price per dozen, Rs. 23 ; per bottle, Rs. 2, cash.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

MORE THAN

1,000

Of the original "Sympathetic" Pianos sold throughout India, Burmah, Assam, &c., &c.

The only Grand Square Pianoforte that has stood THIRTY years' test of Indian climate.

The IRON FRAME, AGRAFFE ARRANGEMENT THROUGHOUT. Independent stringing, over-strung, full musical tone and general construction, far surpasses any Square Piano at the same price.

Solid Mahogany case Rs. 850. | Solid Ebonized case Rs. 900.
Packing case zinc lined „ 25 extra.

Full particulars and illustrated description of the above Piano can be had only from the Bombay Agents. S. ROSE & CO.

S. ROSE & Co., are the Sole Bombay Agents for :—

SYMPATHETIC Concert Grand ...	... Rs. 1,600	CANTANTE RESONANTE Cottage Rs. 500 to	Rs. 650
„ Cottage Piano Rs. 650 to	„ 750	BUNGALOW Solid Square ...	... „ 450
CANTANTE RESONANTE Solid Square Rs. 550, Rs. 600, and	„ 750	BIJOU or 'DISTRICT' Solid Cottage	... „ 300

All the above are specially constructed for India, Iron Frames, &c.

The above Piano sold on the EASY PURCHASE-SYSTEM.

They have also a large stock of excellent pianos—Broadwood, Collard, Lipp, Rs. 650 to 750; Schiedmayer, Rs. 750 and Rs. 800; Neumeyer and other eminent Makers at prices varying from Rs. 290 to Rs. 1,700.

S. ROSE & CO. BOMBAY.

PURE CLARETS.

WE draw the attention of Consumers to these which will be found to be as described.

10 per cent. for Cash.		Credit. Rs. as.
13 8	MEDOC SUPERIOR	15 0
16 4	ST. EMILION	18 0
20 0	ST. JULIEN	22 0
21 10	CHATEAU LAROSE	24 0
25 4	CHATEAU MARGAUX	28 0
27 0	CHATEAU LEOVILLE	30 0
31 8	CHATEAU LAFITE	35 0

Pints, Rs. 2 per case extra of 2 dozens.

The above are all bottled in Bordeaux, and are GENUINE WINES.

BODGER, WARBURTON & CO.

THE CASH BAZAAR, LIMITED,

ESPLANADE, CHURCH GATE STREET AND CARNAC ROAD,
BOMBAY ; EAST STREET, POONA.

NEW GOODS FOR THE BOMBAY SEASON.

CREAM CANVAS.
STRIPED CANVAS.
BLUE CANVAS.
STRAW DRESS LACE.
COFFEE DRESS LACE.
CREAM DRESS LACE.
WHITE DRESS LACE.
BLACK DRESS LACE.
BROWN DRESS LACE.
TABAC DRESS LACE.

CHENILLE SPOT NETS.
CHENILLE SPOT ZEPHYRS.
CHENILLE SPOT SILK.
CRUSOE SHAPED HATS.
CAMILLE SHAPED HATS.
PALANTINE SHAPED HATS.
SILK LONG CLOTH.
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THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 26.
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Last Appearance of the Company in Bombay,
And Benefit of
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THE s. s. "ALGEMA," 2,914 tons, Register, 300 horse-power, will sail for LIVERPOOL (via Suez Canal) on or about the 4th December 1885. Has excellent accommodation for Passengers, at Moderate Rates.

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JAMES RANTEN,
Commander.

Bombay, Nov. 24, 1885.

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COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY OF BREATHING are speedily cured by KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES, recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty. No other remedy is half so effective. One Lozenge alone gives relief. They contain no Opium, Morphia, nor any violent drug, and may be taken by the most delicate. One or two at bed-time ensures rest when troubled by the throat sold at all Chemists, in bottles.

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ENGLISH AND FOREIGN NEWSPAPERS
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MESSRS. COOPER, MADON AND Co. beg to remind their Constituents that SUBSCRIPTIONS to commence from January, 1886, should be RENEWED BEFORE THE END OF NOVEMBER, so that the Renewal Order may reach England in time to prevent any break in the supplies.

MESSRS. COOPER, MADON and Co. will be happy to forward, free by Post, their Revised Price-List of English and Foreign Newspapers and Periodicals.

☞ Residents in Poona will oblige by ordering their supplies through our Poona Branch.

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The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

MAHABLESHWUR READY-LAID DAK.—Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, appointed Dak Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, has always on hand at Civil Lines, Poona, comfortable DAK PHAETONS and TONGAS. Terms moderate.

PEROSHAW BURJORJEE, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier, to H. E. the Rt. Hon'ble Lord Reay, Governor of Bombay. Most comfortable Phaeton and Tonga. Dawks ready laid for Mahableshwar, Panchgani and Satara, on moderate terms. Address Main-street, Poona.

SCOTCH FARLS BAK'D WI' BUTTER AU' GUID SCOTCH MEAL. Large tins Re. 1-4. Small tins 12 as.—BARTON & Co., Limited, Bombay and Poona.

TENNIS HATS, LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S, Drab, Fawn, and Brown, Superior Felt, light and durable. THORPE & Co., Rampart-row, Bombay.

LADIES' GLOVES, BEST TAN, Sewn Black, very fresh, Rs. 3-8 per pair. THORPE & Co., General Outfitters, Rampart-row, Bombay.

TEA! TEA! TEA!—Just received, First Stock of our well-known and much approved Kangra Valley Tea, in lbs. packets, Pekoe Souchong, as. 10, Orange Pekoe as. 13-6. Cheapest offered.—Shroff Brothers.

FOR SALE some splendid Pleasure Boats of different sizes and different models, hold seven persons. Apply at the Apollo-bunder, MONEY EXCHANGE.

CASH BAZAAR, Ld., Fort, Gent's Angola Suits Rs. 18, 20 and 22. Gent's Evening Shirts, Rs. 3, 3-8, 4, each. Gent's Undervests as. 12, 14, and Re. 1, each.

V. O. S. B. CLYDESDALE BLEND, Wallace King and Co.'s Old Scotch Whiskey for sale at Rs. 25 per dozen. Apply THOS. H. MOORE & Co.

OH SONNY, I can't express to you my pleasure. I had never tasted such Ice Creams in Bombay as I had at the VIENNA CONFECTIONER, Church-gate-street.

APRICOTINES A LA CREAM, Liqueurs, Bon Bons, Chocolate Creams, Chocolate Cakes, Barley Sugars, Everton Toffee.—PEARSE, Confectioner.

MAIL-PHAETON by DYKES, Calcutta, for Rs. 600, with lady's step, sound as new, but wants relieving. Apply to T. W. RAWLINS, C. S., Peddar-road, where carriage can be seen.

CLEAVER'S SOAPS, just unpacked, Rose Bud, Jockey Club, Almond and 15 others. Prices moderate.—At PALLONJEE CONFECTIONER, Elphinstone Circle.

AN EUROPEAN, 26, lately arrived, well up in German, Italian, French, English, and Arabic, desires employment as Book-keeper, Correspondent or Translator, in a Commercial House. Address M.V., care of this paper.

IMPROVED ELECTRO-MAGNETIC HAIR BRUSHES relieve Nervous, Rheumatic and Neuralgic affections of the head, and prevents the hair turning grey. Price Rs. 4½ each.—COLLETT & Co., Ld., 40, Meadow-street, Fort.

FOR SALE, chesnut country-bred gelding, age rising seven, fast and very showy, believed sound. Sold only because not up to owner's weight. Apply to HOWARD & Co., 30, Medows-street.

WANTED, an efficient HINDOO CUSTOM-HOUSE CLERK. Apply to P., care of this paper.

TO LET, from 1st December, 4th floor, 103 Frere-road, at present occupied by Mr. T. DREWET. Apply on the premises.

TOM SAYERS GRAND BOHEMIAN BAND at TEMPLE BAR, TO-NIGHT, at 9. Admission to Gallery, Re. 1.

ROPES FOR SALE, HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

MATHERAN.—ALEXANDRA and PINTO'S HOTELS are now OPEN to visitors to which eight bungalows are attached.

NICOLSON'S EDINBURGH PALE ALE in Hogheads, in excellent condition. Apply to SIR CHARLES FORBES and Co.

WANTED, GOOD TONGA with pair galloways to ride and drive. Address A. S., care of Messrs. WILLIAM WATSON & Co., Bombay.

DRESSES.—Dresses made to order. General satisfaction expressed by patrons for style and finish of work. MRS. COULSON, Carnac-road.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT by SINA.—A paper on the introduction of representative institutions in India. 8 annas; postage, 1 anna.

CEYLON TEA.—Rangalla Estate. Sample Tins of 6lbs. can be obtained from the Wholesale Agents, PHIPSON & Co., Bombay. Rs. 7-8 per tin.

SPONGES.—HONEYCOMB (HAND AND BATH) and TURKISH SPONGES finest quality and cheap. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

ADELPHI HOTEL, BYCULLA, near the Byculla and Grant-road Railway Stations situate in a quiet locality, large airy Rooms.

PERRIER JOUET, B Brand, reserve cuvee Champagne, Magnums Rs. 114; Quarts Rs. 57 and Pints Rs. 30-8 per dozen. Apply, LYON and Co.

COLD WEATHER TWEED SUITS, all wool, thoroughly shrunk, Rs. 18 to 25. Ladies Ulsters from Rs. 20 each.—John Mahomed and Co., 16 Medow-street.

MRS. MARTIN, Late of Poona, Practical Dress-maker and Milliner, 340, Grant-road, Bombay. Ladies Dress made up according to the prevailing modes.

BAEL FRUIT PRESERVE.—An elegant remedy for bowel complaint, a remedy for chronic Dysentery and Diarrhœa.—FERNANDES & Co, Chemists, &c., Bombay.

£6 466 527-17-5 STG. is the amount of the Invested Funds of the Standard Life Office. Claims by death paid last year £549,974-10-10 Stg.

ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS.—Furniture coverings in Tapestry, Damask, Reps, Cretonnes, Chintz, etc.—JOHN ROBERTS & CO., General House Furnishers, 18, Marine-street.

BEST, cheapest House in Bombay for Gold, Silver Jewellery, Phulkaris, Persian Carpets, Indian shawls, Bukhara stone, Necklace (a New Novelty.)—Herjimull & Co., Rampart-row, Bombay.

LADIES' Tailor made Ulsters, Riding Habits, New Market Coats, &c., made and fitted to present style of our new clothes just imported. Estimates and patterns free.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Rampart-row, Bombay.

ATTENTION! SELLING OFF! Zephyrs, Cambrics, & Pompadours, strong and fast possible colour, latest style for ladies' dresses; at 4 annas per yard, net cash or V. P. Samples free on application. Try at Y. A. LACKA & Co.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great poets; by W. E. H. Price, Re. 1-8, postage, anna 1.

WANTED, a MANAGER for the Bombay Saw Mills Co. No one need apply who has not had practical experience in using Timber. Applications, with copies of testimonials, to be addressed to EWART, LATHAM & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers, Bombay.

AN English Lady living in Munmar will be glad to receive one or two children to board and educate, or will take charge of children requiring change of air. Every care and attention. Good references. Terms reasonable. Address X. Y. Z., Post Office, Munmar.

JUST RECEIVED, by the s. s. Cathay, Ladies' and Children's untrimmed fancy straw Hats, Aigrettes in all colours, Baby's Cloaks, Flowers, Fancy Frillings, Wedding Wreaths and Viels, Dress materials—Silks, Velvets, and Velveteens in all colours.—G. P. Lukhmidas & Co., Milliners and Dress-makers, No. 25, Esplanade Cross-road, Bombay.

TABLE RAISINS, Pudding Raisins, Zante Currants, Almonds, Candied Peel, Spices, &c., ICING SUGAR, Machine-ground, at PEARSE'S.

WANTED

A FOREMAN for a Mechanical Engineering Shop. A general knowledge of Fitting, Turning and Foundry work is necessary. Preference will be given to a man with a special knowledge of Locomotives and Railway rolling-stock.

Apply up to the 7th December, 1885, forwarding copies of testimonials, stating age, nationality and salary required to the

SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER,
H.H. the Nizam's P.W.D., Hyderabad (Deccan).

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily,
" " " Overland Summary,
" " " Weekly Budget,
" " " Bi-weekly,
The Indian Travellers' Guide,
Maclean's Guide to Bombay

and for all other publications issuing from this office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. Branch Establishment East-street, Poona.

SALES BY AUCTION.

JOHN AND COMPANY.
No. 8, APOLLO STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. JOHN and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their auction rooms, valuable blackwood and teakwood French-polished furniture, plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, hanging, wall and table lamps, rich oleographs, dressing glasses and washing tables, arm and without arm chairs screen cupboards, show cases, easy and folding chairs, single and double cots, sofas clocks imitation jewellery violins, japanesse fancy works, English rings, perambulator and other articles.

JOHN & CO.

Bombay, 25th November, 1885.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned are instructed to sell by Public Auction on the premises at 4-30 p.m., THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of Nov., instant, by order of the mortgagee, Bhugwandass Haribhai, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Joogaldass Jekisondass, an insolvent.

All the right title and interest of the said mortgagor in all that piece of land with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate in Bombay without the Fort, at Dady Sett's Agiary-lane in the Registration sub-district of the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 708¼ square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 461, new No. 2449, new survey No. 487, and old survey No. 70, and bounded on the east by a public passage, on the west by the property of Vithaldass Narotumdass, on the north by the house of Tapidass Varjdass and on the south by a public passage and which said dwelling house and premises with the appurtenances are assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and Taxes under Nos. 68, 69, and 70, and together with the said piece of land were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Mortgagors and others.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Mr Shamrao Pandurang, Solicitor to the mortgagee, at his office No. 12, Forbes-street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

SALE OF *** Martell Brandy, Ulleged Sparkling Wines, Rich Cut Glass-ware, Remnants of handsome China-ware, Bent-wood Furniture, Photo Frames, Scrap Albums, &c.

Under instructions, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY the 28th instant, at 2 p.m. at No. 4, Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort; Consisting of sets of Rich Cut Glass-ware with tumblers, decentors, jugs, ice plates, water bottles, salt sellers, and flower tubes, handsome remnants of dinner and breakfast services, ulleged sparkling wines in quarts and pints.

Also *** Martell brandy, claret in pints, bent-wood chairs, sofas, iron cots, marble topped round table, teapoys, circular table, chairs, clocks, 1 M. pipes T. R. shawls, photo frames, scrap albums, &c. &c.

MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 25th November, 1885.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF FRAGRANT PERFUMERY, &c. by the well-known Price and Co.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 26th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, an invoice of fragrant perfumrry, &c., by Price and Co., just landed, consisting of assorted scented phillicome, marrow oil, bear's grease, hair oil, oil of Persia, scented violet and millefleur powder, insect powder bay rum, vegetable extract, smelling salt, marking-ink, otto de rose, Persian water, oppodeldoc seidlitz powder, looking-glasses, asson Brushes, bon bon, &c.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 26th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual weekly auction sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twists, &c.:—

1 case black woollen cloth, superfine.
5 " playing cards.
4 " magenta colour.
On account of the concerned ex s. s. Thames—
1 case Price and Gosnell's real old brown windsor soap.
1 " concentrated essence of white rose and damask seor.
2 " assorted toilet soap.
10 " green dye in ½ lb. tins.
4 cases brass wire.
5 " Schnapps.
5 " grey shirtings.
6 Richard patent improved steam engine indicator with spring and scale.
1 grain cleaning machine.

MENESSE & CO.

Bombay, 25th November, 1885.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE-STREET, BOMBAY.

On FRIDAY, the 27th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Summer," Land's End Road, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome French-polished carved and plain blackwood and teakwood household furniture best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a handsome light victoria with removeable coach box, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, handsome kerosine oil table and hanging lamps, first-rate pictures, Brussels carpets, &c., the property of W. WRIGHT, Esq., the same comprises, rich fernpattern glassware, handsome dinner, dessert and breakfast services, best plated cruet stand, hotwater curry dishes, egg boiler, beer mug, butter cooler, pickle stand, spoons and forks, tea and jam pots, breakfast cruet, best steel table cutlery by Mappins, water filter, handsome blackwood and teakwood and satinwood furniture such as a set of teakwood oval dining tables, in 4 pieces, shaving-room pier, oval, side, round, and Madras-pattern dressing and washhand tables, Madras pattern sideboard whatnot, dumbwaiter, conversation couches, a set of handsome drawingroom furniture in species, drawingroom, easy, folding, reclining, straight, lady's and Madras pattern arm and without arm chairs, revolving musicbookstand handsome inlaied square tables, corner toilet stands, ronud teapoys, hatstand, iron-bedstead complete, clothes press, chest of drawers, dressing glasses, gown and clothes presses, Englishmade dressing table with dressing glass, half-back sofa, Madras pattern dressing table with Cheval glass, double scren, handsome largesize flower vases, handsome chronolithographs, Cambay carpet, duplex windproof table lamps, bath and dispense room furniture, a set of brass single harness, &c., &c.

AT 2 P. M.

1 handsome light victoria with removable coach-box.

The property of another gentleman.—

1 handsome C B grey mare, 13-2, 5 years old, believed to be sound, goes in harness and has been regularly ridden by a lady.

Catalogues are ready and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 28th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 3, Club Lane, Bellasis-road, Byculla; near Byculla Club, the valuable and handsome french polished carved and plain blackwood, teakwood and satinwood household furniture, best plated-ware by Elkington and other makers, rich crockery and glassware, a handsome oakwood harmonium with 12 stops by Ph. J. Trayser & Co., Stuttgart, rich table ornaments, handsome China flower vases, first-rate oleographs and other pictures in gilt frames, Brussels and Cambay carpets, handsome table and hanging kerosine oil lamps, &c., the property of the Rev. G. LEDGARD, S. P. G., the same comprises rich thin stem glassware, handsome dinner, dessert and breakfast services, best plated cruet stand with silver tops by Elkington, hotwater vegetable dishes, dish covers, spoons and forks, waiter, set of fish knives and forks in case, plated handled cutlery tea coffee set table, pianot, chamber, candlesticks, table cutlery by Treacher & Co., blackwood and teakwood furniture such as a set of drawing tables in 3 pieces, drawingroom, oval, side, large size writing, double washband and dressing tables, marble topped pier, washhand and dressing tables, with glass attached, drawing room, easy, rocking, long and folding arms, cane, office and dinning room arm and without armchairs, conversation and reclining couches, a set a handsome black and satinwood drawing room furniture, lined rich satin cretonne and spring cushious, bent-wood rocking and light chairs, sideboard, whatnot, book-stands, toilet hat and umbrella stands, work tables, davenpost music stands, a oakwood 12 stop harmonium, by Ph. J. Trayser & Co. pianostool, iron bedsteads complete, single cot, clothgown presses, chest of drawers, dressing glass, teapoys, screens, camptables, China flower vases, rich table ornaments, handsome oleographs and other pictures, duplex lable and hanging lamps, Brussel's and Cambay carpets, bath and dispense furniture, copper utensils, &c.

Catalogues will be ready this noon and the property is on view.

SALE OF SUPERIOR TEAK SCANTLINGS.

On SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 4 p.m. Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at at Mazagon darookhana, by order of Mr. Meerzamull Shewbux.

100 tons superior teak scantlings of various sizes. In lots to suit purchasers.

On MONDAY, the 30th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the tent on the cotton green, near the Tramway station, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood, household furniture, plated-ware, crockery and glassware, handsome table ornaments and flower vases, kerosine oil table and hanging lamps, pictures, carpets, &c., the property of W. NICHOLSON Esq.

Full particulars will appear hereafter and the property will be on view 3 days before sale.

On TUESDAY, the 1st day of December sale commencing at 1 p. m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 22 Marine Lines near the native hospital the valuable and handsome French polished black wood and teakwood carved and plain household furniture best plated ware rich crockery and glassware a swett toned mahogany cottage pianoforte a handsome strong built office breuham a handsome stron built office brouham a handsome strong brougham a handsome liht victoria a handsome strong Grey Arab horse a set of plated mounted sinle harness handsome China and Japanese flower vases rich table ornaments first-rate oil paintins and oleeraphs electric wall lamps handsome Brussels and Persian carpets ladies side saddle &c., &c., the property of Captain A C. Clark.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the day of sale.

VALUABLE FREEHOLD LAND, Eminently suited for a Factory, Engineering Works, or other business purposes.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. have recived instructions from the Directors of Bapty Brothers, Limited, to offer for sale, by Public Auction, towards the end of current month.

A pot of surplus land adjoining the East India Flour Mills in Falkland Road, containing 5,863 square yards or thereabouts. The central situation and close proximity of this site to main business thoroughfares render it of especial value to any one contemplating the erection of manufacturing premises near the city; such opportunities now becoming very scarce.

Date of sale will be notified hereafter; meantime the ground may be viewed and other particulars obtained on application to the auctioneers.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

1 Henry's S. B. rifle in leather case with all instruments complete.

1 D. B. P. F. gun (12 bore) by Tipping and Lawdon in oak case with all instruments complete.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 25th November, 1885.

FOR SALE.

1—REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.
BY
W. WEDDERBURN, BOM. C. S.
PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.

May be had at the office and at the book-sellers.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 5, APOLLO-STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 25th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 37, Middle Colaba, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished plain and carved household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a handsome mahogany grand square pianoforte, by Broadwood and Sons, a handsome large size fish aquarium with gold fish, rich Brussels and velvet carpets, first-rate oleographs in gilt frame, handsome Hink's Duplex table and hanging kerosine lamps, a handsome strong English-built large four-seated open carriage, by "Harrison," sets of single harness, &c., the property of W. G. CORKE, Esq.; the same comprises rich engraved glassware, handsome dinner, dessert and breakfast services, best platedware, such as hot water curry dishes, cruet, pickle and liqueur stands, ice pitcher, salver, tea set, breakfast companion, a set of spoons and forks, four-light table candelabra, cutlery by Mappin, &c., handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished plain and carved household furniture, such as a set of telescopic dining table in 5 pieces for 12 persons, sideboard with mirror, dumb waiter, whatnot, dining room arm, and without arm chairs, tea caddy, handsome circular, pier, sofa, side, oblong and writing tables, easy, folding, reclining, long arm, rocking, low and drawing room chairs, conversation couches, teapoys with marble top, chiffoniers with glass doors and mirror back, fancy satinwood cabinets and corner book stands, music stand, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate chromolithographs and oleographs in gilt frame, rich Brussels carpets, a handsome mahogany full-toned grand square pianoforte by John Broadwood and Sons, handsome Hink's patent duplex table and hanging kerosine lamps, handsome iron and teakwood four-post single and double bedsteads, reclining and half backed sofas, dressing table with dressing glass attached, dressing and washing tables, clothes and gown presses, English-made almirah with plateglass door in centre, camphorwood chest of drawers with writing desks, towel horses, bath tubs, commode, dispense articles, cooking utensils, books, &c.

AT 2 P. M.

1 handsome strong English built four-seated open carriage by Harrison.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

N.B.—The property of another gentleman—
1—Handsome strong second-hand Landau,
1— do. do. do. buggy.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 26th inst., at 1 p. m. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at 14, Delisle-road, a little far from the Hindoostan Spinning and Weaving Company, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished plain and carved household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, first rate pictures, velvet and Persian carpets, &c., the property of J. A. SOOKER, Esq., the same comprises glassware, dinner services, plated ware, such as handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished plain and carved household furniture, such as a set of dining table in five pieces, sideboard, dining-room chairs, easy, arm, drawing room chairs, half-backed sofas revolving wine table, davenport, teapoys, handsome plated hanging argand lamps, oleographs in gilt frame, teakwood four-post bedsteads, dressing tables, dressing glasses, wardrobe in two pieces, chests-of-drawers, towel horses, bedroom chairs, bath tubs, commodes, dispense articles, cooking utensils, &c.

The property is now on view.

On SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, by order of the concerned and on account and risk of Bomanjee Cowasjee Chinoy.

B and } 750 } 1-2—2 cases machinery.
Co. Ld. }

On account and risk of Mowla Bux.

590 } — 2 —1 case small tooth combe 2¼ to 3½ in.
— 9 —1 do. Clarke's world-famed blood mixture.
—10 —1 do. Clarke's pill.
—11 —1 do. tartaric acid.
—12 —1 do. Eno's fruit salt.
—13 —1 casks Harris's harness composition.
—14 —1 case brass and metal button, carbolic tooth-powder, chlorodyne.

On account and risk of Hajee Dada Aba.

—15 —1 case Ansoma clock.

At 1-30 P.M.

1 pair of handsome strong flea-bitten grey Australian horses, both go in single and double harness.
1 handsome strong bay pony, 6 years old, quiet in saddle.
1 handsome strong palanquin office shigram, in good order.
1 handsome strong dog-cart, in good order.

On SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at 106, Frere Road, Mody Bay, Fort, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished plain and carved household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a handsome mahogany grand square pianoforte by Schiedmayer and Soehne, handsome large size gilt pier tables with English pier glasses, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, rich Brussels and velvet carpets, handsome Hink's patent plated hanging and table kerosine lamps, a handsome English marble eight-day clock, striking half-hours, a handsome fish bowl with large fish, &c., &c., the same comprises rich star cut glassware, handsome dinner, dessert and tea services, best platedware, such as hotwater curry dishes, cruet, pickle, liqueur and egg stands, ice pitcher, salver, breakfast companion, spoons and forks, cutlery, &c., handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished plain and carved household furniture, such as a set of dining table in 3 pieces, very handsome sideboard with mirror, dumb-waiter, glass door book-case, Madras pattern arm and without arm chairs, handsome circular, pier, side, oblong, oval and writing tables, easy, folding, reclining, long and folding arm, rocking and drawing room chairs, half-backed and settee couches, teapoys with marble stands, corner bookstand, lady's davenport, a handsome mahogany grand square pianoforte by Schiedmayer and Soehne, a handsome fish stand with large fish, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, large size marble flower vases, a first-rate 8-day clock with bronze figure on stand, a first-rate musical box playind 8 tunes, very handsome large size pier glasses in rich gilt frame, first rate oleographs in gilt frame, handsome iron fourpost single and double bedsteads, dressing and washing tables, dressing glasses, handsome single door almirah with plate glass door, wardrobe in 2 pieces with mirror, camphorwood chest-of-drawers, towel horses, bath tubs, commode, meatsafe, disperse articles, &c.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On MONDAY, the 30th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished plain and carved household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a handsome mahogany grand square pianoforte by Collard and Collard, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate oleographs and pictures in gilt frame, rich Brussels and velvet carpets, a handsome strong English-built landau by "Ness," a handsome strong fast-trotting grey Australian horse, set of single harness, &c., the property of E. H. FULTON, Esq., and Lieut.-Col. J. B. SPARKS.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 5th December, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 2, Middle Colaba, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished plain and carved household furniture, best electroplated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a handsome mahogany cottage pianoforte by Chapell and Co., one handsome, sewing machine, first-rate pictures oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of Surgeon-Major C. S. CLOSE.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE of a large bungalow, situated at Mahableshwar, and known as the "General Barr's House."

On MONDAY the 7th December next, at 4 p. m., Messrs BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their room.

The pucca-built bungalow known as the "General Barr's House," situated at Mahableshwar containing by admeasurement 7 acres and 5 goontas It has one drawing and one dining room, 4 bed rooms and bath rooms and 4 dressing rooms with outhouses.

The bungalow commands a very beautiful view of the hill It has fresh water spring in the compound and has been newly repaired and chuppered last season.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 25th November, 1885.

GRAETFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.

Sold in ½-lb. Packets, by Grocers, labelled thus:—

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.

ALSO MAKERS OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE RSSENECE.

SARSAPARILLA.

Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA
the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD.

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla*."—*Medical Review.*

"Theonly preparation for removing what may be called the Sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

The late Lord Clyde, writting for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON (Member of the Pharmaceutical Society), 270 Regent St, London.
Sold in small, medium and large bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark W. in a diamond) at the bottom of the bottle.

WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co.; KEMP AND Co.; ROGERS AND Co. SOLTON AND Co., and PHILLIP AND Co., Bombay and all respectable Firms in India.

WINES SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the Clubs and Messes obtain their supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

For List of Prices apply to

THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
18, Forbes Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE at the Godown of the undersigned:—

			Cash Rs.	Credit. Rs.
CLARET	St. Chrystoly	Per doz. Qts.	11	12
	Do.	Per 2 doz. Pts.	13	14
	St. Estéphe	Per 1 doz. Qts.	14	15½
	1878 Chateau Larose (after dinner)	Per doz Qts.	22	21½
HOCK	Schiersteiner	" "	18	20
	Hochheimer	" "	24	26
	Rüdesheimer Berg	" "	28	31
MOSELLE	Moselleblümchen	" "	14	15½
	Graacher	" "	16	17
	Piesporter	" "	18	20
	Barncastler	" "	20	22
GIN	Danish Gin (well flavoured)	per case of 12 flasks	14	15½
BEER	Vienna Lager a fine beer (Gold Medal Paris Exhibition 1883)	per case of 4 doz. Qts.	22	24
	Do. do.	" 8 " Pts.	28	31
	Pilsener	" 4 " Qts.	20	22
	Imperial (brown digestible from Kiel)	per case of 4 doz Qts.	21	23
	Pints Rs. 8 more per case of 8 dozen.			
	Christiania (Forseth and Co.)	per case 4 doz. Qts.	20	22
	Do. do.	" 8 " Pts.	26	28

CASH rates charged if paid within a month. Apply to

C. FLEMMING, & Co, 12, Medow-street.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

	Per 1 doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
CHAMPAGNE		
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	Rs. 50 0	
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	" 54 0	Rs 56 0
Cuvee de Choix Champagne	" 44 0	..
Dry Elite "	" 46 0	" 48 0
First Quality Dry	" 38 0	" 40 0
From MESSRS. DEUTZ AND GELDERMANN AYEN CHAMPAGNE.		
Goldlack, extra	Rs. 40 0	...
STILL HOCKS.		
From J. M. PABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.		
Laubenheimer	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
Deidesheimer	" 16 0	" 19 0
Geisenheimer	" 17 0	" ...
Leibfraumilch	" 21 0	" 24 0
Steinwein	" 21 0	" ...
Hochheimer Berg	" 25 0	" 28 0
Rudesheimer	" 25 0	" ...
Marcobrunner	" 28 0	" 31 0
Queen Victoria Berg	" 34 0	" ...
From OTTO PRUMM, MAYENCE		
Moselblümchen	Rs. ...	Rs. 15 0
Niersteiner	" ...	" 15 0
Hochheimer	" ...	" 18 0
Brauneberger	" 15 0	" ...
Liebfraumilch	" ...	" 21 0
Berncasteler-Rosenberg	" 18 0	" 21 0
Josefhofer	" 28 0	" ...
Oberemmeler-Rosenberg	" 28 0	" 31 0
Steinberger	" 28 0	" 31 0
Scharzhofberger	" 34 0	" 37 0
Johannisberger	" 35 0	" 38 0
FRENCH WHITE WINES.		
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Sauterne	Rs. 18 0	...
CLARETS.		
From MESSRS H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.		
Medoc	Rs. 10 8	..
Chateau de Frauds	" 13 0	Rs. 15 0
St. Julien Medoc	" 14 0	..
Les Canons	" 16 0	" 18 0
Chateau Grand Lebrun	" 18 0	..
Chateau Leoville	" 19 0	...
Chateau Li Roc St. Estephe	" 21 0	...
Chateau Lafitte	" 23 0	...
Chateau Mandesin	" 27 0	...
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Listrac Medoc	Rs. 12 0	...
Cru de Barreyre	" 16 0	...
From J. ROEMER & SOHN—WIEN.		
Hungarian Claret	Rs. 17 0	..
Chateau Romer	" 16 0	...
From FRANZ SCARVASY.		
Carlowitz	" 12 0	" 14 0
PORTWINES.		
From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO.		
Good old red Port	Rs. 19 0	per doz.
Fine "	" 22 0	"
Very fine "	" 27 0	"
Most particular reserved old red Port.	" 38 0	"
BRANDY		
F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy	Rs. 21 0	—
Cognac, Gold labels, blue capsules	" 29 0	...
Charles Lervoire very old Brandy***	" 34 0	...
BURGUNDY.		
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC		
Volnay	Rs. 21 0	...
Chambertin	" 26 0	...
WHISKEY.		
Thistle Blend " ***	" 24 0	—
BEER.		per doz. pints. qts.
St. Pauli Beer	Rs. 4 0	
Hamburger	" 5 4	"
Mainzer Export Beer	" 5 8	..
Pilsener Beer	" 5 12	pts. 3 12
Flower & Son's Ale	" 4 12	" 3 0
Romford Light Bitter Beer in Champagne bottles	" 5 12	..
SUNDRIES.		
Maraschino a case of 25 Pints		Rs. 25 0
Vin Marasque " 24 Bottles		" 40 0
	Per doz. quarts.	per 2 doz. pints.
Finest Kummuel	Rs. 28 0	Rs. ...
Italian Vermouth	" 17 0	...
Do. do Superior	" 19 0	...
Do. do Finest	" 20 0	...
		Per Doz.
Swiss condensed milk, in bottles		Rs. 4 0
Do. do do tins		"

PRESERVED MEATS SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

		Rs. a.
Danish Butter, finest	per 5 lb. tin	0 10
Danish Butter	per 1 lb. tin	1 4
Hams, Danish, finest smoked	per lb.	0 11

From L. GRADLER and HARTWIG GATHA.

	Per tin.	small tin.
Truffel Leberwurst (Truffled Liver Sausages)	Rs. 1 8	Rs. ...
Mettwurst (cooked meat Sausages)	" 1 6	" ...
Cervelatwurst (Brain Sausages)	" 1 6	" ...
Asparagus	" 2 8	" ..
Red Pickled Cabbage Sauerkraut	" 1 4	" 0 12
Cellery	" 0 14	" ...
White Cabbage in Butter	" 0 15	" 0 10
White Pickled Cabbage in Wine	" 1 4	" 0 12
Red do. do.	" 1 2	" 0 12

FROM BUSH, BARNEWITZ & Co., WOLFENBUTTEL.

	Per Large Tin	Per Small Tin
Asparagus	Rs. 2 8	Rs 1 8
Cellery	" ...	" 0 12
French Bean	" ...	" 0 9
Young Cut Beans	" ...	" 0 9
Smoked Sausages	" ...	" 1 8
Red Pickled Cabbage in Wine	" ...	" 1 0
Small Sausages	" ...	" 1 6
Pease for Soup	" ...	" 1 12

TERMS.

Net cash, no discount.

No order for less than a case of wines (provisions excepted) &c., will be executed.

Outstation orders should be accompanied by a remitance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Interest charged at the rate of Nine per cent. per-annum on all accounts after three months.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart-row.

Bombay, 21st August 188

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"A most valuable and timely contribution to the study of the greatest international question of the day."—*Daily Telegraph.*

CASSELL & COMPANY, Limited, Ludgate Hill, London.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.
THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists Medica Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery. Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and Imitation.

Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT,
Great Russel-street, Bloomsbury, London.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL	£[illegible]200,000
RESERVE FUND	£800,000

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BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
Messrs. C J. HAMBRO & SON.
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CLAIMS on the Official Liquidator of the Oriental Bank Corporation are purchased for cash or exchanged for Fixed Deposits of the New Oriental Bank on terms to be learned on application.

A. F. SIMPSON, Manager,
Bombay Branch.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$7,500,000
RESERVE FUND	$4,500,000
RESERVE FOR EQUALIZATION OF DIVIDENDS	500,000
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F. DE BOVIS,
Agent.

Offices of the Corporation, Church-gate-street, Bombay, November 9, 1885.

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"LION" FIRE INSURANCE CO., Ld.
CAPITAL £1,000,000.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS of the above Company, and are prepared to take FIRE RISKS on every description of insurable property in Bombay and the Mofussil on the most liberal terms.

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COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY
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THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and also accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous Rates.

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IS the FIRST PUBLIC COMPANY established in India, to provide Security against Losses arising through dishonesty of persons holding situations of trust, and to obviate the inconvenience and defects of Suretyship by Prite Bondsmen.

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Friends and Relations are relieved of the fear of those pecuniary-losses to which persons are exposed who become responsible for the acts of others.

Moderate rates according to the nature of the Employment on the amount of security required.

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PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9 HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security at moderate interest, repayable by convenient instalments in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.

Fixed Deposits received to a Limited extent on the following terms:—

6 } per cent per annum subject to { 18 months } notice of withdrawal.
5½ } { 12 " }
5 } { 9 " }
3½ } { 6 " }

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D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director.

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LAIRD'S WELSH HARTLEY STEAM COAL.

THIS old and well-known brand is eminently adapted for use and storing in a hot climate, being large, hard, and not so readily affected as other kinds of Coal by exposure to weather. It is supplied of the same good quality as heretofore by

J. P. HIGGINSON & Co.,
25, Castle-street,
Liverpool, England.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY,

(SOCIETE L'ECLAIRAGE ELECTRIQUE, PARIS.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL, FCS. 6,500,000.

OUR PRICES DEFY ALL COMPETITION.

HIGHEST REWARDS AT ALL THE EXHIBITIONS.

ELECTRIC MACHINES for 10 Incandescent Lamps..	Rs. 350
Do. for 6 arc lights 2,000 Candles, each	" 1,200
Do. 10 do. 5 do.	" 1,200

SWAN'S AND OTHER INCANDESCENT LAMPS.

OUR PATENT WICK CARBONS give the steadiest light.

JABLOCHKOFF CANDLES improved-make.

INSULATED CABLE, GLOBES and other accessories.

NOTE:—OUR MACHINES work with LOW TENSION currents and do not present the dangers of other systems.

F. FISCHER.
Agent and General Manager for India.
41, Meadow-street.

HISTORY
OF
THE PARSIS:

INCLUDING
THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION, AND PRESENT POSITION.
BY
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With coloured and other illustrations.
IN TWO VOLUMES.
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BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE, BOMBAY.

2 Vols., Rs. 16—Postage 9 Annas.

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Rampart Row.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
Town Council, 3 p.m.
Harvest Festival, Holy Trinity Church, Sonapore, 6 p.m.
Band, 9th Regt. Bo. I., Apollo-bunder, 6 p.m.

Vessels Arrived.—The following vessel arrived yesterday:—Maharaja (s), from Calcutta; Knight of St. John (s), North Shield; and Paramatta (s), London.

Vessels Sailed.—The following vessels sailed yesterday: Crown of Aragon (s), Havre; and Commilla (s), Busreh.

Harvest Festival.—The Rev. P. H. Le Febvre will preach at the Harvest Thanksgiving service in Holy Trinity Church, Sonapore, this evening.

The Special Jury.—We are requested by the Sheriff to intimate that gentlemen of the special jury are required to attend at the High Court this morning at 10 o'clock.

Music at the Apollo-Bunder.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the 9th Regt. Bo. I. at the Apollo-bunder this evening, commencing at 6:—

March	Belphegor	Brepsant.
Overture	Flötte Bursche	Suppé.
Grand Selection	Parisina	Donizetti.
Valse	Les Sourires	Waldteufel.
Quadrille	Commerce	Kuhner.
Polka	Outpost	Marriott.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Postal Notice.—Mails for Zanzibar direct per extra s. s. Kilwa will be closed at the General Post Office at 5 p.m. to-day.

Prince's Dock.—The s. s. Teddington entered, and the s. s. Miranda, Monkseaton, and Crown of Aragon left, the dock on Monday.

A New Barrister.—At the High Court yesterday, before Sir William Wedderburn, Mr. Muncherjee Merwanjee Bhownuggree, barrister-at-law, made the usual declaration as a member of the Bombay Bar.

Trespass.—Munroodeen Oosman, a Mahomedan vagrant, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of trespassing in a room of the police lines at Byculla, on Monday, at midnight. He was fined Rs. 15, with the alternative of fifteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

Street Accident.—Jugurnath Gungadeen, a cart-driver, while passing through Dongree-street yesterday afternoon, fell off his seat, and one of the wheels passing over his right ankle fractured it. He was at once removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where he was attended to.

Fall down a Staircase.—A Mahomedan girl, aged seven years was yesterday removed to the J. J. Hospital, suffering from a fracture to her skull, caused by a fall down a staircase at her residence at Nacoda Mhola, on Monday evening. She is reported to be in a critical condition.

Suicide.—An inquest was held yesterday at the J. J. Hospital, on the body of a Hindoo mendicant named Morarjee Kessewjee. Deceased on Monday afternoon was found in an unconscious state in the verandah of a house in the Bhendy Bazaar-road, under the influence of opium. He died later, and it was found that he had committed suicide.

Sudden Death.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Dongri-street, on the body of Dewjee Goviad, aged 40 years. The deceased had suffered from his chest for the past two years, and lately became so weak that he could not move about. Yesterday morning he was found dead in his shop. The jury found that death had resulted from phthisis.

Fatal Accident.—An inquest was held yesterday at the Morgue, on the body of Munga Nagoo, aged 25 years. Deceased was a labourer at the Prince's Dock extension works. About sixteen days ago a quantity of earth fell from the side of an excavation on his back, and he died from the effect of the injury yesterday. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

Furious Driving.—Cadurbhoy Jewajee, a shop-keeper at Phull-gully, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of driving his vehicle in a rash and negligent manner on Monday evening at Grant-road, and causing injury to a Mahomedan boy 8 years of age. The accused, after knocking down the boy, drove away at a still more furious pace, and had to be pursued by a policeman. He was fined Rs. 20, and Rs. 5 of the fine was awarded to the injured boy as compensation.

The Afghan National Song.—An interesting supplement to the *Bombay Gazette* has recently been issued in the shape of the national song of Afghanistan. The title of this quaint piece of music is "Zakhme—Wounded by Love," and our Indian contemporary publishes it as a four-page musical supplement. The piece is harmonised by a musician of Bombay, whose name, however, does not transpire. The key is E flat, the time 2-4; there is a long introduction of 33 bars in 6-8 time before the song begins, the melody of the song itself being in regular rhythmic periods of eight bars. The melody is quaint and pleasing.—*Orchestra.*

The Purity Alliance Association.—A meeting was held on Monday evening at the Y. M. C. A. Rooms at the Apollo-bunder in connection with this Association. The Rev. George Bowen presided. The proceedings were opened with prayer. The Rev. Mr. Forgan, addressing the meeting, spoke of the evils of giving way to license. The Rev. Dr. Stone, in an earnest address, suggested many ways of helping the objects of the Association, and in particular recommended the aid of the police to drive out from our midst men who trafficked in vice. The Christian public of Bombay had it in their power to agitate this question, and compel the deportation of all such persons as vagrants without visible means of subsistence. The speaker suggested the prosecution of efforts to reclaim the fallen, and, to encourage his hearers, narrated the success which had attended the labours of a devoted band in low neighbourhoods two years ago. The Rev. Mr. C. Gilder, Father Page, and Mr. Morris also addressed the meeting.

REPORTED MURDER OF A BOY.

Yesterday afternoon a municipal contractor named Rowjee Rugoonath, residing at Parell, reported to Superintendent Sweeney that a dead body, with its throat cut, was said to have been lying since Saturday in the main drain between Clarke-road and the pumping station on the Byculla Flats. A number of police officers immediately proceeded to the spot indicated, but were unable to find any trace of the body, or evidence that a murder had been committed. A strict investigation is, however, being made. The body, if any had really been seen, is supposed to be that of a Hindoo boy named Narayen Hurry, who was reported by his father, Hurry Rowjee, to be missing since noon of Friday. When last seen the boy wore several gold and silver ornaments to the value of Rs. 33.

THE SHIPWRECKED SEAMEN'S BELIEF FUND.

A meeting of the committee of the "Shipwrecked Seamen's Belief Fund," started for the benefit of the families of those who perished in the late cyclone, was called for yesterday; but as only four gentlemen attended, the chairman, Capt. Morland, adjourned it till Tuesday next. The meeting was to consider a printed circular, which had been already sent round among the committee, proposing the way in which the money should be divided. It appears from the circular, which was placed at the disposal of the press, that the total amount of the subscriptions was Rs. 17,232, out of which a sum of about Rs. 3,000 has been paid to the European and native crew of the s. s. Copeland Isle and the s. s. Seraglio. It may be remembered that although both these vessels sank during the storm, the crews were able to save their lives. One of the greatest disasters of the time was the foundering of the s. s. Speke Hall, when the whole of the crew on board lost their lives. The amount left to be disbursed among their wives and children is Rs. 14,100; and it was proposed to set apart two-thirds of this amount for the Europeans and one-third for the natives. There were fourteen Europeans, whose pay amounted in round numbers to Rs. 1,500 a month, and 44 natives whose aggregate pay was Rs. 700. It was stated that taking into consideration the difference in the manner of life and cost of existence of Europeans as compared with natives, it would appear reasonable to divide the money in the above proportion. It has been estimated that probably information will not be forthcoming concerning the relatives of more than 25 of the native crew, inquiries extending over two months having failed to gain particulars of more than 14. As it is unadvisable to keep the fund open for an indefinite period, it has been proposed to advertise in the English and native papers at Bombay, Calcutta, Kurrachee, Goa, and Surat that the relatives of the seamen should submit their claims for consideration before the end of the year. According to a scheme which was to be submitted to the meeting yesterday it was proposed to distribute among the Europeans Rs. 9,400, which was two-thirds of the balance in hand, as follows:—Rs. 45 for every pound sterling of the pay of the deceased to their widows and mothers, and Rs. 20 per pound to their children. An alternative scheme was to let the amounts awarded to the widows stand as above, but to divide the balance of Rs. 4,982 equally amongst all the children; and as there were 17 of them, the amount to be paid to each would be Rs. 293.

Floriline!—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by The Anglo American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon road, London.

UNIVERSITY INTELIGENCE.

FIRST B. A. EXAMINATION.

The following candidates have passed the above examination:—

II Class.—Hirjibhai Kavasji Dalal, Gajanan Vishvanath Dhurandhar, Ganesh Vaman Gat, Muhammad Akbar Nazaralli Hydari, Bhaskar Vishnu Joshi, Manu Nandshankar Mehta, Asandas Tejbhandas Osa, and Navroji Palanji Pavri.

Pass.—Himatsing Gajsing Advani, Gulam Muhammad Gulam Ali Akbund, Ganesh Balvant Ambegavkar, Hari Sadashiv Apte, Lakshuman Bhimrao Argikar, Hanamant Bapurao Atre, Rastamji Ratanji Banaji, Gopal Vaman Bapat, Ardesir Framji Batliboi, Behramji, Phirozshah Bharucha, Manchharam Mayaram Bhat, Dhanjishah Pestanji Bhedvar, Vishnu Govind Bijapurkar, Dadabhai Adarji Bomboatvala, Nilkanth Bhaskar Chavbal, Barjorji Sorabji Dallas, Govindbhai Hathibhai Desai, Haridhar Ranchhodji Desai, Naginbhai Santokbhai Desai, Narayen Sadashiv Devrukhkar, Krishnaji Bahirao Dhadphale, Ramchandra Sajo Dhond, Navroji Ratanji Divecha, Ezekiel Moses Ezekiel, Doninic J. Ferreira, Dinkar Sadashiv Godbole, Vinayak Appaji Godbole, Balvant Ramkrishna Gugte, Raghunath Bhikaji Gogte, Lakshuman Apaji Gopte, Charles Maurice Hanson, Datto Krishna Hardicar, Gajanan Harichandra Hate, Dattatraya Jagannath Javadekar, Shamsuddin Syedmiam Kadri, Ganesh Bapuji Kale, Govind Vithal Kale, Jakisandas Jethabhai Kania, Abraham Aaron Kehimkar, Dosabhai Bejanji Kharas, Shesho Janardan Konnur, Kashinath Ramkrishna Korgavkar, Dhanjishah Pestanji Kotval, Sorabji Nassarvanji Koyaji, Lalchand Hassamal Kundanmalani, Venkat Anandrao Lajmi, Chandiram Gianchand Lala, Kundanmal Manghirsing Lalvani, Gangadhar Vaman Lele, Gunajirao Rajba Limbalkar, Hari Vithal Limaye, Ardesir Hormasji Madan, Hiralal Mulji Makvana, Shamrao Denanath Mankar, Atmaram Gangaram Masand, Rattanji Dosabhai Master, Manmukh Krashnamukh Mehta, Markand Nandshankar Mehta, Dhanjishah Palanji Mistri, Ramchandra Vaman Modak, Kalliandas Keshavdas Modi, Vishnu Balvant Moghe, Dinshah Fardunji Mulla, Raman Mahipatram Nilkanth, Atmaram Krishna Nulkar, Bhagvantram Narbheram Pandia, Krishnaji Narayen Pandit Damodar Raghunath Patkar, Behramji Ratanji Patel, Damodar Ganesh Patvardhan, Narayen Ganesh Patvardhan, Dattatraya Rangnath Pense, Kashinath Babaji Pradhan, Ganesh Bhaskar Sane, Kharshedji Hormasji Screwvala, Rastamji Aspandiarji Sethna, Jametram Gavarishankar Shastri, Vishnu Narayan Shendre, Vithaldas Bhagvandas Sheth, Kavasji Manikji Sutaria, Ratanji Jivanji Tarapurvala, Chhaganlal Shambhulal Trivedi Dinkar Hari Vaknis, Lakhimal Aidas Vasu, Dosabhai Framji Wadia, and Ganpatrao Raghunath Wagle.

The Vurjeevundas Madhowdas Sanskrit Scholarship has been awarded to Ganesh Vaman Gat; and the Sir Frank Souter Scholarship, to Muhammad Akbar Nazaralli Hydari.

HIGH COURT.—November 24.

(Before the Hon. Sir William Wedderburn.)

THE BANK OF BOMBAY *vs.* LADA JOWALI SHA CHATARBHOOJ.

This was a suit in which the plaintiff claimed Rs. 5,258, being the balance of three hoondees purchased by the bank from the defendant's firm in Bombay. The bank authorities sent the hoondees to Calcutta for collection, but they were dishonoured and returned. Notice of this fact was given to the defendant's moonim in Bombay. Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Hore, Conroy, and Brown, appeared for plaintiff. Having submitted evidence in support of the claim, an *ex-parte* decree was passed by his lordship for the amount claimed, with interest and charges.

HENRY SEYMOUR KING *vs.* WILLIAM MAITLAND MEACHAM.

Mr. Anderson, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, appeared for the plaintiff. The defendant, who is a Major in the 16th Bengal Infantry, at Fyzabad, did not appear. The suit was to recover a sum of Rs. 2,639, being the balance due to the plaintiff at the foot of an account. The claim having been proved, his lordship passed a decree for the amount, with interest from the 1st July last at 12 per cent. until payment. His lordship directed that, according to the Army Act, the decree be paid out of the defendant's pay by instalments of half his monthly income.

CLAIM BY A HOUSE AGENT.

PESTONJEE BYRAMJEE *vs.* THE FORT PRESS COMPANY.

In this suit the plaintiff, who is working as a house agent in Bombay, claimed to recover Rs. 3,600, as commission due to him for letting certain premises in the Fort belonging to the defendant, for thirty years, at a monthly rental of Rs. 500. Mr. P. M. Mehta, instructed by Messrs. Winter and Burder, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Starling, instructed by Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson, for the defendants.

Mr. Starling applied that the suit be transferred to the list of long causes. The plaintiff alleged that the ordinary custom of his business was to pay a commission of 2 per cent. on the gross amount of the rent, and that in the present case the defendants had agreed to pay him a commission on these terms. The defendants disputed both these propositions, saying they had never agreed to pay the commission as claimed by the plaintiff. If, however, the court thought that they had agreed to pay this commission, then, Mr. Starling said, the defendants would urge that they had been induced to come to such an agreement by reason of misrepresentations on the part of the defendant as to the custom of the trade. Moreover, Mr. Glade, belonging to the firm which acted as the secretaries and treasurers of the company, was the person with whom the business was transacted; and he being away in Germany, it was not advisable to proceed with the suit. Mr. Glade was an important witness in the suit, and he would not return till the end of January. Such being the facts of the case, counsel said it was not one which could be tried as a short cause.

Mr. Mehta strongly objected to the case being transferred to the list of long causes, observing that the application was not a *bona fide* one, but had only been made with the object of protracting the suit in order to induce the plaintiff to arrive at a compromise and accept a smaller amount than was his due. Counsel said there was an entry in the defendant's minute book showing that it was agreed to pay the plaintiff 2 per cent. commission on the whole amount of the rent.

Mr. Starling said there never was any agreement made to pay the commission as claimed by the plaintiff. Supposing there had been an actual provision to pay 2 per cent. down on the whole amount of the rent, such an agreement was only subject to confirmation by the shareholders.

His lordship decided that the case be transferred to the list of long causes.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE RIOT AT BROACH.

The fact that the rioters were very much excited can be accounted for by the news telegraphed to us by our correspondent that the ringleaders had been encouraged in their action by a goddess. The very idea of a handful of men trying to raise arms against the British authority is ridiculous, and stamps the rioters as little better than fools. Had they had a particle of sense in them they would have seen that any hostile action against the State meant self-destruction. They have been partly punished for their crime by the loss of five of their number, but there is no doubt that the survivors deserve heavy punishment. We think the authorities would do well to publish for general information the details of the incident.—*Bombay Samachar.*

THE GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.

We think the public have a right to be heard on the question of raising the standard for candidates desirous of being admitted to the Grant Medical College. The question will shortly be brought up before the Senate for discussion. Up to this time we have been kept in the dark as to why the Arts Syndics have thought fit to pass a harsh resolution in the matter. If they propose to raise the standard simply because the college building is too small to accommodate all candidates, we can only say that the course suggested is open to serious objection. Should there be no room, let Government take measures to enlarge the building. It is a question which must be decided by the Government and the public. The University examinations have nothing whatever to do with more or less accommodation in an institution.—*Jam-i-Jamshed.*

DIVINE SERVICES.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE.

Harvest Festival.

Wednesday, November 25th, 1885.

Service will commence at 6 p.m.

Processional Hymn, 186	A. & M.
Responses	Liverpool.
Proper Psalm (104)	Dupuis.
Magnificat	Arnold in A.
Nunc Dimittis	Do.
Anthem; "O give thanks unto the Lord."	Farebrother.
Hymn before Sermon, 383	A. & M.
Anthem: "Ye shall dwell in the land"	Stainer.
Recessional Hymn, 381	A. & M.

The sermon will be preached by the Rev. P. H. Le-Febvre, and the offertory devoted to the Orphan Schools of the Indo-British Institution.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Service will be held on board the s. s. City of Canterbury, in the Prince's Dock, this (Wednesday) evening at half-past seven o'clock. Captains, officers, seamen, and others are cordially invited. The Bethel flag will be hoisted.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, November 23.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·919
Temperature of the Air	78·4
Web Blub Thermometer	69·8
Dew Point	65·7
Relative humidity of Air	·654
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 8).	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	87·6
Minimum do. do (read at 10 a.m.)	70·9
General Directions of Wind*	N, E, ENE, NW, NNW. E.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	269

* From midnight to midnight.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 6TH NOVEMBER.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Paramatta, Captain W. D. Anderson, arrived in Bombay harbour at 9 o'clock yesterday morning, with the overland mails of the 6th Nov. The following is the list of passengers:—

From London.

Mr J Watson
Mr Mrs Rivaz and 2 children
Mrs Gore and child
Mrs and Miss Hancock
Mrs Campbell and child
Mrs Frith
Mr R Muir
Mr M A Muir and 2 Misses Muir
Mr Perman
Mrs Lang and child
Dr Temperley Gray
Miss Chancellor
Chief Justice Collins
Mrs Granville Walton
Hon E Moore
Capt and Mrs Muir
Miss Gardyne
Mr and Mrs Mackinnon
Mrs Doherty
Mrs Goodrich
Col Sargent
Miss Yardley
Mr H Place
Miss Deedes
Miss L Deane
Mr W Peppe
Mr G Peppe
Mr and Mrs Arnold and daughter
Mr J Philpin
Mr F Lucas
Mrs Davidson
Mr J Macintosh
Mr and Mrs Lardew
Mr Dinwiddie
Mrs Campbell and infant
Mr Venables
Mr Thomson
Mrs Ramsay Spence and 2 children
Mr F Leslie
Miss F Smith
Dr Winstowe
Mr J Apps
Mr W Riley
Mr Withrington
Mr Beardman
Mr Nissen
Mrs Sullivan and child
Mrs Jackson and child
Mr R Watson
Mr Medworth
Miss Peddie and sister
Mrs Witham and infant
Mrs Merriman
Mr Fortescue
Mrs Atkinson and 2 infants
Mr R S Most
Mr M Jennings

From Venice.

Mrs Morrison
Mrs Rinttler
Mr E Samuel
Mr D Landale
Mr and Mrs McKenzie
Mr A Huson
Mr J M Drennan
Mr Skinner
Mr and Mrs Leslie
Mr J Brown
Mr T Grant
Mr and Mrs Hennessey
Mr A Allan
Mr and Mrs Henson
Colonel Eden
Mrs G Tipping
Capt Tipping
Miss Hennessy

From Brindisi.

Mr G G Scott
Mr W Grant
Mr McNair
Mr Dumbell
Mr Melton Prior
Mrs Grant
Mr and Mrs Marquardt
Mr and Mrs Locke King
Capt Steward
Miss Gore Brown
Mr A Oldham
Mr and Mrs Graham
Mr Wright
Mr Bois
Mr D Leverson
Mr Pears
Mr J W Martin
Dr Adey
Mr G E Ormiston
Mr A K Chatfield
Miss Adey
Mr J Ellenger
Mr Cavandish
Surg-Genl Fraser
Mr G E Jones
Capt Minter
Mr Hodgkinson
Mr G A Ormiston
Major Ramsay
Mr Whymper
Mr and Mrs Mackay
Miss Mackay
Col Chapman
Surg-Genl Fawcett
Major Aitken
Lieut Keary
Lieut Lean
Lieut Smythe
Lieut Bickford
Capt Harrison
Mr E R Evans
Capt Keefe
Capt Toogood
Capt R B Williams
Maj Bradshaw
Maj Braddon
Col Kingsley
Sir and Lady Tatton Sykes
Genl Sir F Roberts
Mrs Barrow
Mrs Wilson and child
Miss Strachy
Lieut Pollin
Lieut Illing

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(From 31st to 6th November, inclusive.)

The Queen and members of the Royal Family attended Divine service on Sunday in Balmoral Castle.

The Prince of Wales was present at a dinner on Saturday in Fishmongers'-hall, when a testimonial was presented to Mr. Birkbeck, M.P., from the fishing industry.

The Prince of Wales, who was accompanied by the Princess and their eldest son and daughter, on Saturday formally opened the new Working Lads' Institute at Whitechapel.

Political speeches have been exceedingly numerous during the week. Among the most important of these addresses have been those of Lord Salisbury at Lambeth, Lord Hartington, M.P., at Accrington and Nelson, Lord R. Churchill, M.P., at Birmingham and Worcester, and Mr. Goschen, M.P., at Brighton. Last night Lord Hartington spoke at Belfast and Mr. Bright at Birmingham.

The Municipal Elections were held on Monday in England and Wales. Where the contest partook of a political party character, as in most places was the case, the battle was vigorously fought, and, on the whole, the Conservatives gained about 20 seats.

The elections to the London School Board were held on Monday. The general result has been adverse to the policy of the late Board.

A letter from Mr. Gladstone has been published in which he denies that he has assented to any attack on the Church Establishment, and declares the present agitation on that subject to be a device of the Tories.

The Archbishops of Canterbury and of York have issued an address urging upon all electors to think independently for themselves, and to vote in accordance with their own conscientious convictions.

It is announced that the Bishopric of Japan has been accepted by the Rev. E. Bickersteth, eldest son of the Bishop of Exeter.

On the suggestion of Earl Grey a letter has been published urging the friends of the Church to resist the assaults of the Disestablishment party. Among the signatories are Lords Selborne, Ducie, and Pensance, the Dukes of Bedford and Westminster, Mr. T. Hughes, and Mr. E. P. Bouverie.

Lord Iddesleigh, as Lord Rector of Edinburgh University, on Tuesday, delivered the first of a series of addresses to the students on literature and study.

Cardinal Manning and 14 Roman Catholic Bishops have put forth a statement of resolution deprecating free education as involving the exclusion of all religious teaching and the extinction of voluntary schools.

Major-General Elkington has been appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Guernsey, in place of Major General Sarel, who has retired.

Mr. P. C. Gates has been appointed County Court Judge on the Bradford Circuit, in place of Mr. Hughes, Q. C., resigned.

The President of the Poor Law Board has appointed Miss Mason an inspector of the Poor Law institutions under the Board.

The deaths are announced of Mr. G. Vansittart, who was formerly M. P. for Berkshire; Dr. Pirie, Principal of Aberdeen University; and Mr. Thorburn, the famous miniature painter.

The Duke of Abercorn died on Saturday, aged 74, and the Earl of Buckinghamshire on Friday, aged 93.

The Judges of the Queen's Bench decided on Friday that students at Oxford and Cambridge University were not entitled to the Parliamentary franchise, as they did not occupy their rooms continuously throughout the year.

Three of the four men suspected of burglary at Netherby were captured on Friday, having previously shot another constable, who died shortly afterwards. A fourth man has since been arrested on suspicion at Manchester.

The Eliza Armstrong abduction case has again occupied the entire week, but it will probably be concluded to-morrow, when Mr. Justice Lopes will sum up the evidence.

Mr. Abram, law stationer, of the Temple, was drowned at Yarmouth on Saturday, being washed from the steps of the pier, where he was fishing.

An agricultural labourer at Norton, Leicestershire, was on Saturday gored to death by a bull, which had broken loose.

A young woman was killed at Killmarsh, Derbyshire, on Tuesday, by being run over by a train and decapitated.

A steam boiler at a hay-pressing works at Stockport burst on Monday, wrecking the premises and burying three brothers beneath the ruins. All were injured, and one it is feared, fatally so.

At a granite quarry near Newry a mass of rock fell on Monday, killing one man and dangerously injuring another.

The cotton workers in several mills at Glasgow struck work on Monday against a proposed reduction of wages.

The man Carey, who was captured by a farmer at Killorglin, when taking part in a "moonlight" attack, has turned informer, and many arrests have been made in consequence of his revelations.

Obituary.—The Duke of Abercorn; Admiral Sir A. L. Kuper, K.C.B.; Lieut.-Col. T. Ditmas, Madras (Artillery), Ret.; Mr. Robert Leader of Sheffield; Mr. G. H. Vansittart, late M.P. for Berks; Mr. A.W. Young, late M.P. for Yarmouth.

The state of affairs on the Servo-Bulgarian frontier has become critical. King Milan has left Nish for Pirot, and it is believed that an invasion of Bulgarian territory has been decided upon. A report is current that the frontier has been actually crossed by the Servian troops, but it is not yet confirmed.

At Vienna it is believed that the delay in the meeting of the Conference at Constantinople is endangering the maintenance of peace, and that Russia is covertly inciting the Porte to armed intervention in Eastern Roumelia.

The non-official Russian Press continues to represent the present condition of the Balkan States as injurious to Russian interests.

Count Kalnoky, the Austrian Minister for Foreign Affairs, received on Saturday the members of the Hungarian Delegation, and in reply to questions he said the alliance with Germany and Russia still continued. The union of Bulgaria and Roumelia, he said, was not to be regarded as a *fait accompli*, and no encouragement had been given to Servia to claim compensation or to adopt military measures.

Sir H. D. Wolff, who had had a private interview with the Khedive on the previous day, was officially received on Saturday by the Khedive.

The Turkish Commission to act with Sir H. D. Wolff has not yet been nominated, and the delay is attributed to the intrigues of the Ulemas.

The Egyptian Government has received information that the garrison of Sennaar, which was stated to have succumbed to its assailants, is, on the contrary, marching against the rebels; but at Cairo this intelligence is not entirely credited.

There exists great uncertainty in Paris as to the Ministerial arrangements under the new Chamber. The Radical party claim to have a large representation in the Cabinet, while the Moderate Republicans are desirous of retaining a controlling power over the Extremists. The scheme of uniting the Monarchical and the Bonapartist sections as a Catholic party has failed, the Monarchists being unwilling to join in it.

The French Chambers are convoked to meet on the 10th inst.

The *ultimatum* of the Indian Government forwarded to the King of Burmah has reached Mandalay, but no reply has yet been received. In the event of the answer being unsatisfactory British troops will immediately enter Burmah and, in any case, King Theebaw will be required to receive the British Envoy.

The Canadian Government is considering the question of executing Riel, and it is reported that there is a difference of opinion among them. In the meantime, great efforts are being made by the French Canadians to obtain a commutation of the capital sentence.

Several State elections were held on Tuesday in the United States. The Democrats were successful in the two most important States—New York and Virginia.

AN EGYPTIAN POISONING CASE.

The Cairo correspondent of the *Times* has obtained some particulars of a poisoning case which is about to be tried before the native tribunals, and which is creating much interest in Cairo. For many years, the correspondent says, there has existed in the Government at Cairo a certain Sheikh Mahmoud, chief clerk to the various Governors. This man is most corrupt, artful, unscrupulous, the ruin of many families, extorting gold from all persons who came to the Gouvernorat to obtain grants, employments, etc., also from heads or sheikhs of guilds in consideration of their appointment as such. There has existed in Cairo also another man of the same calibre, named Ahmed Mounib—for many years in Government employ, and in the new reorganization of police admitted as a maoun or chief of a police district in Cairo. This man is also well-known as unscrupulous and corrupt. To these may be added Said Mahomed, chief of the Cairo Fire Brigade, and one or two others. These formed a society which could not easily be overcome by the merchants, traders, etc., and the ordinary inhabitants of Cairo stood in awe of them. Formerly also there existed as writer in the Gouvernorat one Mahomed Effendi Ibrahim, who, being with Sheikh Mahomed, had ample means of observing his corrupt practices. These two quarrelled eventually. By the Sheikh's influence Mahomed Ibrahim was turned out of his employment and became a ruined man, ever persecuted still by Sheikh Mahomed. The correspondent continues:—

Unable to endure this persecution, Mahomed Ibrahim went to Captain Fenwick, commandant of police, and preferred his complaint, and said that he could prove that the Finance Department had been unwittingly paying pensions up to the present day to three women who had died fifteen years ago, and this with the cognizance of Sheik Mahmoud and another of the coterie. "When," he said to Captain Fenwick, "you have examined this, and found it true, I will tell you of fifty other frauds which that man has committed; but I ask meanwhile for protection, and that the affair should be investigated by you personally as an Englishman, otherwise the truth will not come out." Captain Fenwick turned his attention to the matter with the result that it was discovered to be true. Sheik Mahmoud and his friends saw but one course—*i.e.*, to poison the old man, who, feeling his life to be in danger, again appealed to the police, and at the same time telegraphed to the Khedive, who ordered that he should be protected. A police agent was accordingly placed with Mahomed Ibrahim, and accompanied him for some days. In a fit, however, of over-confidence, Mahomed Ibrahim, after noting to some of the inhabitants of his district that he had been invited by Sheikh Mahmoud to dine, nominally to arrange their differences, dismissed his police agent, and went off by himself to the Sheikh's house. It appears, however, that he was sent on thence, being told apparently that the Sheikh was not at home, to the Police Caracol of Darb-el-Ahmar, Cairo, were was Ahmed Mounib, another of the coterie. Here he was given by Ahmed Mounib some sherbet out of a bowl, while several persons assembled drank out of glasses. After drinking the sherbet he stayed ten minutes, and then felt so ill that he had to go. He began vomiting, was found on the road by a black, who helped him home, swearing as he went along that they had managed to poison him; but that he would be revenged. He continued in his house for about three days vomiting terribly at intervals, and finally died. Ahmed Mounib showed himself much interested in the medical certificate, and, as police-officer of the district, reported a death with suspicion of foul play to Captain Fenwick in his morning's report as in duty bound. Captain Fenwick's suspicions were crossed. He sent and arrested all recently who might in any way be acquainted with any details, examined them all in his own private room, and, away from any pressure which might be brought to bear on them, wrote out the evidence which, if wanting in some little details, was sufficient to leave no moral doubt of the foul play on the part of the men now accused; arrested Mounib and others believed to be implicated, and sent the evidence to the native tribunal. At first the authorities took up the case with great fervour and enthusiasm. They arrested Sheikh Mahmoud. The intestines of Mahomed Ibrahim were examined and found full of arsenic. Then came into play the curse of Egypt—namely, protection in high places. Many of the Egyptians (except the lower classes, who were delighted at the fall of Sheikh Mahmoud) regarded, and still regard, the affair as an English intrigue against Egyptian officials, in order to prove that the latter are corrupt, untrustworthy, and must be replaced by Englishmen. This feeling, and also (it is more than whispered) the length of the purse of Sheikh Mahmoud, who is a rich man, have apparently caused affairs to assume quite a different complexion. Intrigue has been rife, and the greatest agitation to effect the escape from condemnation of the Sheikh and his accomplices has been set on foot. The trial is looked to with the greatest interest, and is now imminent. It will prove the worth of the courts. It will prove whether right and justice can yet hold their own against interest and protection in Egypt.

THE NAVY.

(*London Gazette*, Nov. 6.)

Admiralty, 2nd Nov., 1885.

Royal Marine Admiralty—Major A J Hill has been placed on the Retired List at his own request, dated 1st November, 1885.

Admiralty, 6th Nov., 1885.

Royal Marine Artillery—Capt (and Bt Lieut-Col) Vivian Dalton Mathias to be Major (and Bt Lieut-Col), vice Hill, retired, dated 1st November, 1885.

Royal Marine Light Infantry—Maj-Genl G W Forbes has been placed on the Retired List, under paragraph 11 of Order in Council of 29th Nov 1881, dated 1st Nov 1885.

Maj-Genl H W Gwyn, from the Supernumerary List, to be absorbed into the Estab of General Officers, Royal Marines, vice Forbes, dated 1st Nov 1885.

Lieut-Genl G B Rodney, C B, retires, under paragraph 11 of Order in Council 29th Nov 1881, dated 7th Nov 1885.

Maj-Genl Sir C W Adair, K C B, to be Lieut-Genl, vice Rodney, dated 7th Nov 1885.

Col-Comdt J M de C Meade to be Maj-Genl, vice Adair, dated 7th Nov 1885.

THE ARMY.

War Office, Pall Mall, 6th Nov. 1885.

Royal Artillery, Lieut-Col and Col H Smithet (late Bl), has retired upon a pension and extra annuity, with the honorary rank of Major-Genl, dated 15th Sept 1885.

Lieut-Col and Col N H Harris, on completion of five years' service as a Lieut-Col, to be removed to half-pay, under article 80 of the Royal Warrant, dated 10th June 1884, dated 13th Nov 1885.

Maj H R Y Browne retires on a pension, with the honorary rank of Lieut-Col, dated 7th Nov 1885.

Capt H Knight, upon the Seconded List to be Major, dated 16th Oct, 1885.

Capt H N Jervois to be Major, vice T Burnett, promoted Lieut-Col on half-pay, dated 16th Oct 1885.

Lieut E W Briscoe to be Capt, vice H N Jervois, promoted, dated 16th Oct 1885.

Coast Brigade, Sergt-Maj R Price to be Lieut, vice F G Pownall, promoted, dated 7th Nov 1885.

Master G H Orchard to be Lieut-Supernumerary to the Estabt, dated 7th Nov 1885.

Brevet.

Capt I S M Hamilton, Gordon Highlanders, to be Major, dated 7th Nov 1885.

Capt N F F Chamberlain, Bl S C, to be Major, dated 7th Nov 1885.

Memoranda.

Col M Tweedie, half-pay, has retired upon a pension, with the honorary rank of Major-Genl, dated 1st Nov 1885.

Major and Honorary Lieut-Col P Harrison, retired, R Ary, has been permitted to commute his retired allowance, dated 22nd Oct 1885.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr G E Moore, B
Mr A G Reid, B
Col G N Channer, V. C, B C S
Major H A Abbott, B S C
Major W B Aislabie, B Inf
Capt A W Brooke, B C S
Mr C G Douglas, M
Lieut H A B Boulderson, M S C
Col H Coningham, M Inf
Mr J Harkness, Bo
Mr C F H Shaw, Bo C S, Retired
Lieut-Col J H L Greenfield, Bo S C

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr J Louis, B 8 weeks
Capt J B Lynch, B S C, 92 days
Mr W A Happell, M C S, 7 mo
Lt-Col C E Blowers, Bo S C, 6 mo
Lieut W G Alban, Bo S C, 182 days
Surg-Major A Barry, M D, Bo 3 mo
Surgeon A C Thompson, Bo 90 days

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr R H Pitcher, B C S
Mr W Lambe, B C S
Capt G F Wilson, R Eng
Surg-Major C W S Deakin, B
Surg L R Dawson, B
Conductor J H Chapman, B
Conductor J Combe, B
Mr D P Jones, Indian Marine Dep
Mr W R Giles, Bo
Mr K M Chatfield, Bo
Conductor A J Sincock, Bo

THE ARMSTRONG ABDUCTION CASE.

During the proceedings on Monday, November 3, there were two lively "scenes" between the Attorney-General, Mr. Justice Lopes, and the defendant Jarrett. Jarrett was recalled by the Attorney-General and challenged as to the accuracy of the assertion made by her on Friday that she had kept an improper house at 23, High-street, Marylebone, at the end of 1882 and the beginning of 1883. For some time she declined to give any answer, on the ground that she would not have her past life raked up, but at last she blurted out, "You forced that lie out of me." Having so far admitted that that portion of what she had said was false, she still declined to give any information as to her whereabouts at the period mentioned, and the judge, after making a note of the question and her refusal to answer it dismissed her to her place in the dock with the significant warning that the jury would know what inference to draw from it. Jarrett was recalled later in the day, and interrogated as to another of her statements on Friday—that she had kept a gay house at 6. The Cliff, Bristol, and there passed under the name of Haynes. She refused to answer questions about this statement, and declared it to be a lie. She also refused to answer questions about her keeping a gay house in Manchester (as she had previously asserted), saying that that was her own business. The greater part of Monday afternoon was taken up with the cross-examination of Mr. Stead by the Attorney-General. The witness admitted that for what he had written in the "Lily" article about the purchase of the girl he had Jarrett's word only. The whole of the article from the title, "A Child of Thirteen Bought for £5," down to the asterisks (the end of the narrative) related to Eliza Armstrong. The Attorney-General then quoted the first lines:—

Let me conclude the chapter of horrors by one incident, and only one of those which are constantly occurring in those dread regions of subterranean vice in which sexual crime flourishes almost unchecked. I can personally vouch for the absolute accuracy of every fact in the narrative.

Mr. Stead having explained that there were three sections of the article, the first relating to the purchase, which depended upon the woman Jarrett; the second upon the agent Jacques, whom he instructed; and the third upon himself, Mr. Justice Lopes asked: Is it, then, correct to say, "I can personally vouch for the accuracy of every statement?" The witness confessed that he was wrong in using the expression "personally vouch" when he meant that he had, through his agents, taken every step in the matter. He took, he said, the greatest care to be accurate in his statements; yet he did not put Jarrett's communication in writing, and he did not write the article till nearly four weeks after the conversation. When the article was reprinted and published along with the others as a pamphlet he did not strike out the words "one of the women who lodged in the house had a sister as yet untouched. Her mother was away; her father was dead." But these words did not appear in the pamphlet because the proprietor of the *Pall Mall Gazette* had great scruples and great objection to the publication of these articles; and it was only when the articles were reprinted by others that Mr. Thompson consented to the publication of the pamphlet, upon condition that passages were expurgated and the articles made as clean as they could be. The Attorney-General further cross-examined Stead as follows: Until Dr. Heywood Smith gave his evidence did you ever mention that the child had been under chloroform?—I mentioned it at the Mansion House. But in the course of these proceedings?—No, I did not. Considering how many people had got into a row by helping me over this business, I was not going to bring in any more names than I could help. Did you hear Mr. Poland call for the medical certificate?—Yes, from Mr. Waddy. Had you got it in your possession at the time?—Yes. Why did you not produce it?—Because the solicitors to the Salvation Army were asked for it. Mr. Justice Lopes: But if you had got it would it not have been a candid and straightforward thing to produce it?—Yes, if I had been dealt with in a candid and straightforward way by the prosecution. Stead subsequently withdrew this expression and said he did not produce the certificate because he did not wish to get Dr. Heywood Smith into a row. The witness had previously admitted having suppressed the following letter, which Eliza Armstrong had written to her mother in Paris:—

My dear Mother,—I right these few lines to you hopping you are quite well. I am very happy. I have got a good home. I got good clovering. I am in France. I goes in the park every night. Give my love to my brothers and sisters. Don't fret about. I as plenty to eat. They are very kind to I like the place very much. I am going to another place soon. I will come and see you soon as I can. How is little Charley gitting on? I hope you are gitting on. I am a good girl. They likes me very much. How is Miss Woodwith gitting on? That all I got to say at present. [Thirty crosses for kisses.]

As I was in bed
Some little forths gave in my head,
I forth of one, I forth of two,
First of all I forth of you.
[Thirteen crosses for kisses.]

The address at the top of this letter, too, another witness confessed, had been altered; the object, it was declared, being to prevent Mrs. Armstrong, should the letter be delivered, getting to know where her daughter was. Stead said he had not produced the letter because he had been told he had better not do so. Have you, asked the Attorney-General, any other reason to give for not producing it?—The witness: I don't know any other reason, Mr. Attorney-General. What do you mean? The Attorney-General: Kindly answer me my question. Had you heard a letter read from the mother to her daughter?—Yes, at the police-court. I never saw the letter, and did not know of its existence until Mr. Waddy mentioned it. I did not believe that the mother had ever sent the letter, or else I should have sent for the child at once.

The witness having further deposed that the brothel mentioned in the "Lily" article was Mrs. Broughton's house, Mr. Justice Lopes asked: You said that one of the women had a sister who was untouched: have you ever tried to find out this woman?—Not recently. When did you last try and find out?—About last week. Was it not after Friday, when the juryman put the questions, that you first attempted to get hold of this woman?—No answer. Mr. Justice Lopes: That is a very simple question. The Attorney-General, quoting from the article in question: "After some bargaining it was agreed that the child should be handed over to the procuress for £5." Did Jarrett tell you that?—To the best of my belief I wrote as nearly as I could what Jarrett had told me then. Then (the Attorney-General proceeded), about the drunken neighbours coming in? I believe that was the next day. Do you mean to say that in the article you were not representing that all this took place on Tuesday night? Look at the next words. "On Wednesday, which was the Derby Day." The witness answered that he might have misunderstood Jarrett as to the date. Did not Jarrett tell you that on Tuesday night Eliza Armstrong's mother had asked Jarrett to take her daughter?—I think that the obvious meaning is that which you represent. Is it true that on Tuesday Jarrett told you that Eliza Armstrong's mother had absolutely refused to let her go?—Certainly not. The Attorney-General: You must excuse me, but I have not the same implicit belief in Jarrett that you may have. Did you not mean to represent that all this took place on the Tuesday in your article?—I can only say that Jarrett gave me so to understand at the time. The Attorney-General: But with great deference I beg to suggest that it is a very important matter whether it was on Tuesday or Wednesday. Look at the last line, having reference to the sister who was untouched. Have you any doubt that Jarrett told you that?—Not the least in the world. Have you found the respectable person who saved her sister from this fate?—No, I have not. Have you tried to?—Yes some time ago and on Friday but nothing came of it. Mr. Justice Lopes: It would have been very important if that woman could have been forthcoming to support Jarrett. Now, on the fourth line (the Attorney-General further asked) it says that a brothel-keeper sent for Lily's mother and offered her a sovereign for her daughter. Have you any doubt Jarrett told you that?—She told me that Did you hear Jarrett swear in that box that she had not done so?—I heard her swear a great many things that surprised me. Mr. Justice Lopes: Why?—Because they did not agree with what she had told me. Are you shaken at all as regards her credibility?—Her memory appears to be bad. Mr. Justice Lopes: The question is capable of an answer.—Well, I do not now believe so implicitly in everything she says as I did. I have no longer the same confidence in her memory. But as to her truthfulness?—I think she intends to tell the truth. The witness was then examined as to what had been written about Eliza's father, and Stead said that when he wrote that the father was told that his daughter was going to a situation he did not mean to suggest that the father knew the girl was going to be taken for immoral purposes.

The cross-examination of Mr. Stead was continued on Tuesday, when, re-examining himself he entered into an explanation of the discrepancies between his narrative and the statement on oath of Rebecca Jarrett, remarking that when he went about to the houses of bad character he was in a state of great excitement in consequence of his drinking champagne and smoking cigars, he being at the time a teetotaller and a non-smoker. He therefore might have misrepresented to some extent what Jarrett had told him. Much interest was created by the calling of the Archbishop of Canterbury, who was accommodated with a seat on the bench. His Grace's examination was, however, brought to an early conclusion, as the judge ruled that his evidence was not relevant to the one and the only point the jury had to try—namely, whether the child Eliza Armstrong had been abducted without the consent of her father. Cardinal Manning also had been called as a witness; but he was unable to attend, the judge stating that he had received a letter from his Eminence excusing his absence on account of a bad cold. Mr. Shaen, solicitor, and Mr. Howard Vincent, late director of the Criminal Investigation Department, were next called by Mr. Stead, but their evidence in great part was disallowed as not bearing upon the point at issue. Some amusement was created by Mr. Vincent's statement that in warning Mr. Stead against his proposed action he had said that he would probably see Mr. Stead in the dock. The judge remarked, "That was prophetic." Mr. Bramwell Booth was afterwards examined; but the event of the afternoon was the acquittal of Mr. Coombe almost directly after she had given evidence. This was done by the jury on the direction of the judge, who considered that there was no case against her, and after this expression of opinion the Attorney-General stated that so far as Mrs. Coombe was concerned the common law indictment in which she is also included would not be proceeded with.

On Wednesday Mr. Charles Russell, Q.C., addressed the jury on behalf of Rebecca Jarrett, the point of his argument being that Mrs. Armstrong parted with her girl well knowing the purpose for which she was wanted, and that she had a general authority from her husband to dispose of her. Mr. Stead then addressed the jury, urging that if his motives were not a legal justification for what he did they were a moral justification of his conduct. He said he would do again all that he had done, but he would take more pains if he knew that the Government were watching for any quibble by which they could ruin him. He had by Mr. Booth's organization succeeded in planting the standard of virtue, honour and purity far within the lines of their insulting foe. They could not expect help from the police, who were in guilty complicity with brothel-keepers and procuresses. Proceeding to comment upon the points in which his memory differed from that of Jarrett, he stated that to the best of his belief he had from beginning to end written a true account of that which Jarrett had told him. If he was to blame for keeping back the child, it was because he had been misled by the police. He admitted that he had erred in taking the child to a brothel and having her examined, and he should gladly welcome a civil action upon this point. Mr. Henry Matthews, Q.C., then addressed the jury on behalf of Jacques, and contended that, giving the evidence the widest interpretation it was wholly against the supposition that Jacques was a party to the taking away of the girl. Mr. Waddy, Q. C., spoke on behalf of Mr. Bramwell Booth on Thursday. He contended that even if Jarrett did take the girl away by fraud, that was not a taking away by Mr. Booth, and would not make him criminally liable. There was nothing, he further maintained, to support the wicked suggestion that Mr. Booth attempted to keep the girl out of the way in some underhand manner: what he did was compatible with his desire to keep the girl out of the hands of parents who, he believed, were unfit to have charge of her. There was no real distinction between his case and that of Mrs. Coombe, who had been discharged. The Attorney-General then replied on the whole case. He urged that Mr. Stead had been deceived by the worthless abandoned creature Jarrett, who had endeavoured to act a part from beginning to end, and that all the defendants were guilty of the offence with which they were charged. The trial was adjourned at the close of the Attorney-General's speech, and Mr. Justice Lopes stated to the jury that as he was unable to be present next day, he would sum up on Saturday morning.

THE ARCHBISHOPS ON THE COMING ELECTION.

The following letter from the Archbishops of Canterbury and York on the forthcoming general election has been published:—

An election is at hand in which many thousands of Englishmen will vote for the first time. We have reason to think that a few words of advice from us would be acceptable to some.

The votes now to be given will probably govern the Empire for some years to come, and we are persuaded that many voters do not sufficiently realize their individual share in the solemn responsibility of such governance. It is too often forgotten that upon these votes must necessarily depend in great measure the happiness and prosperity, not of the home population only, but of the dependencies, amounting in all to more than three hundred million souls, of many creeds and various languages, and with wants not very perfectly realized among us. This is a serious duty, and a heavy responsibility in the sight of God and man.

The duty and the responsibility are somewhat obscured by the way in which an election is usually conducted. Each rival candidate is tempted to declare that no good thing ever has proceeded, or could proceed, from the party which he opposes; and to promise every form of prosperity, and the removal of every evil, if he be himself elected. We urge the peril of the temptation to which the voter is liable, to look exclusively to self-interest and to neglect the juster view. Weigh with caution all such ready promises, and require some explanation of the manner in which their fulfilment is to become possible. Instead of preferring the man of most promises, give your support to one whom you can trust for his character and work; one who has shown an interest in the great social improvements which must largely occupy the next Parliament.

It has been said that, in order to conceal your vote from some inquirer who might injure you, you may speak falsely of your intentions. That doctrine has been condemned as it ought to be. But such a temptation should not exist. The law gives the right of secret voting, and it is unjust and ungenerous to the weak to ask from them any pledge which deprives them of that protection. No less culpable would be all vindictiveness or unneighbourly conduct towards those who act or speak as independent citizens and electors, in support of candidates of political opinions different from your own.

Our desire is to urge upon all electors the plain duty of thinking for themselves, the impossibility of transferring their responsibility for their several votes to a party or association, and the duty of considering the lessons which the history of our own country and the condition of foreign countries impress on us as to the great issues, religious, social, political, which are now before us. We purposely avoid dealing with party questions. One indeed tempts us, and it has scarcely passed into the domain of politics—the question as to the disestablishment and disendowment of the Church. But we have other opportunities of expressing our opinion upon that subject, and we will only say here that among social questions it is, perhaps, highest in importance.

The occasion is momentous, and should be met in a serious spirit, and with a resolve to do in the sight of the Almighty what is best for the United Kingdom, and for the millions that depend upon it. God is in the midst of us and we will not fear. Our history has been built upon something surer than the promises of candidates or even votes of Parliament. Let us renew in our prayers our faith in the Divine government and protection, and let our vote be given with the firm purpose of advancing the glory of God and promoting the good of our country and people.

Edw. Cantuar.
W. Ebor.

ROMAN CATHOLIC BISHOPS ON EDUCATION.

The following resolutions on the subject of education have been drawn up and signed by the English Roman Catholic Bishops:—

1. The sacred rights and liberties of parents and children are invaded and destroyed by any kind of compulsory State education, which separates religion from education, or which dictates what shall be the amount and kind of religious instruction which children shall receive during the period of their education.

2. We renew the repeated condemnations pronounced by ourselves and by the Church, on all systems of mixed education; and we declare that the temporal and eternal interests of Christian youth demand above all things that the mind, heart, and character shall be trained and educated in Christian truths and principles.

3. While we heartily unite in the universal desire that all children shall be suitably educated, we maintain that the State cannot, without violation of the natural and Divine law, compel parents to educate their children in a system which is opposed to their conscience and religion; and we declare that the Catholics of this country cannot accept for themselves any system of education which is divorced from their religion.

4. Inasmuch as in the year 1869 a scheme of education, 'universal, secular, compulsory, and free,' in the hands of the State, was announced and recommended by parties and by persons of political notoriety, we feel bound in duty to declare that we cannot consent to accept such a scheme, or in any way to aid in substituting a system which is foreign and fatal to Christianity, and to the traditional Christian education of the people of England. While, therefore, in accordance with the spirit and practice of the Catholic Church we shall rejoice to see any mode found by which those who on account of poverty are unable to pay for the education of their children shall be assisted, we are bound to resist in every way a system which tends to the establishment of an intellectual despotism and to the destruction in the consciences of parents of the natural and Christian responsibility of educating their own children, believing that already in other countries the worst social and domestic results have followed from State monopolies in education and from this perversion of parental moral sense.

5. As the Legislature has made education compulsory upon certain, and those the poorer classes, we hold that it is bound to make proper provision to meet not only the conscientious and religious difficulty, but the poverty also of those classes who are severely affected by that compulsory law; and we demand as an act of justice that parents who are known by school managers to be too poor to pay for the education of their children, and who are yet compelled by law to send their children to primary schools, shall, upon due proof, be provided with the means of obeying that legal compulsion, without on the one hand submitting them to that sense of humiliation which they have suffered of late, or, on the other hand, compelling them to use schools to which they conscientiously object.

6. We have abstained from entering into many details, but there is one so glaring in its inequality and injustice that we cannot refrain from entering our protest against it—namely, the use of two measures in appraising the value of work done, and of instruction given, by the payment of at least double the amount of public money in rates and grant for secular instruction given in Board schools, while for secular instruction of the same kind and degree given in voluntary schools not half that amount is given from the public revenue. We protest against this injustice not in itself only, but much more because it threatens the extinction of the voluntary and Christian schools of the country.

7. Finally, considering the intimate and inseparable connexion which exists between education and religion, and the power which is assumed by the Legislature over the education of the people, the Bishops cannot confide in any candidate for a seat in Parliament who will not engage himself to do his utmost to protect liberty of conscience and to redress the present glaring inequalities by providing for the just maintenance and multiplication of Christian and voluntary schools as the growth of the people shall require, throughout the country.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 24.

WHILE rates of discount in London remain unchanged, Reuters reports a rise in Consols yesterday of ⅜ to 1,000⅛, and an advance of ¼ in the 3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan, and 4½ per cent. Rupee Paper. This seems to indicate a very confident feeling regarding the outcome of the situation in Bulgaria, and were that difficulty out of the way and the elections in England disposed of, we might look for a better state of trade all round.

In General Produce; Linseed is reported firmer with a partial advance of 9d. per quarter in Calcutta quality; Rapeseed is quiet at a decline of 6d.: wheat is easier. and 6d. per quarter lower in London for No. 2 Club.

The Liverpool Cotton Market yesterday closed, with a hardening tendency, the day's sales being estimated at 10,000 bales, including 300 Surats. Sport prices were all unchanged, but Americans to arrive were 1-64d. to 1-32d. higher. In New York prices were unaltered, both for ready Cotton and futures. The receipts at the U. S. ports to date give the following comparisons:—

	1885.	1884.	1883.
Two days' receipts	55,000	60,000	45,000
Three „	92,000	104,000	74,000
Total since 1st Sept	2,253,000	2,314,000.	2,262,000

On the day the last mail left the following was the position of the Cotton Market as summarised in the Liverpool *Daily Post*:—

The market closes quietly steady, with a slight inclination towards improvement. Operator are still observing a waiting attitude. There is so much talk of a big crop and lower prices that buyers both here and in Manchester, are putting off as much business as possible. Nevertheless, there is more going on than last week, and the unconsumed stocks of Cotton at the mills are so small that an increased business is not far off, unless Oldham means again to resort to short time. Possibly the first detailed estimate of the crop will lead to more activity. This will be here in the course of a week. Meanwhile, spinners are complaining loudly of the inferior quality of the recent arrivals, and, whatever the size of the crop, it is at least 3 to 5 per cent. more wasty than the last one.

Since then considerable additional light has been thrown on the situation. We have had the Washington Bazaar's report, putting the probable crop at 6,700,000 bales, and Messrs. Neill Bres estimate of 6,800,000 bales, so that public opinion may be taken as concentrating at about 6¾ millions. This no doubt, in addition to the increased quantity which will be available from this side in the coming season, means an ample supply of raw material, and consequently a moderate range of prices in the future, but in view of the distinct improvement which has taken place in trade in Manchester within the past few weeks, it is doubtful whether we have not seen about the lowest level for a time. Were political matters in Eastern Europe, and the Silver question settled we should say so with some degree of certainty, but they are both somewhat unsettling factors.

The Market here to-day has been no firmer owing to the home advices. The only growth for which any special inquiry exists is Bengals for this month's shipment, and these have changed hands again at yesterday's figures.

WHEAT is very dull for future delivery with nothing at all doing. Ready sellers seem inclined to accept a slight reduction in prices, if buyers were prepared to operate with any freedom.

SEEDS are quiet and generally unchanged.

FREIGHTS keep dull with an easier tendency. The s. s. Warneth Hall has been berthed for Liverpool, December loading, engaging about 2,500 tons, wheat at 16s. 3d., and the s.s. City of Cantenbury has made further engagements at the same rate. Current rates are:—

	Ready.	Forward.
Liverpool	16-3	17-6 to 20
London		17-6 to 20
Open Charter	21-3	22-6 to 25-6
Havre	21-3 to 22-6	22-6 to 25
Marseilles	21-3	
Trieste-Venice	25 at 2	27-6 to 32 at 2-14

COALS are slightly easier as regards price, but there is rather more doing, a cargo of Davison's West Hartley December-January loading having been done at Rs. 14-6 per ton alongside.

PIECEGOODS.—A fair average business is passing in the bazaar and for forward shipment dealers are willing buyers, but the firmness in Manchester, where producers of staple goods are all well engaged for some months to come, rather limits the extent of business.

EXCHANGE.—The rise of ⅛d. per oz. in Bar Silver advised from London to-day has confirmed the tendency to firmness previously apparent, and although business has been done during the day in private bills at yesterday's rates, the market practically is 1-32d. per rupee higher all round. We quote ready:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 6 3-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 6 1-8d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 6 5-16d.	„
Credits, 3 months' sight	1s. 6 13-32d.	„
France, 3 months' sight	1·94	„

GOVERNMENT Paper is unchanged as regards prices, Fours being still quoted at Rs. 97½ both ready and forward and Fours-and-a-half at Rs. 99¼. At these figures, however, there are buyers.

SHARES.—With very few exceptions prices are unaltered, and the tone of the market may be described as quiet but steady. Bank of Bombay are the turn dearer at Rs. 713¾. Press Co's. and Spinning Mills are unaltered. Bombay-Burmah Trading Co's shares are firmer at Rs. 3,850.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

—	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs. 713¾
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	815
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	820x
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	587½
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	all	6 do.	130
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ do.	£58
National Bank of India	37,320	250		5 pct.	110

RAILWAY COMPANIES

G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock	..	£100	..	..	£137x
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent.	..	£100	..	..	£144x

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	1,308	1,000	1,000	...	1,375
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	..	430
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	30,000	100	100	..	100
Alfred Manf'g. Co.	1,000	500	500	...	320
Alliance Cotton & Silk Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	1,000	..	715
Bellary S.&W.Co.,Ld.	871	500	all	Rs. 22½	500
Bhownuggur Mills	9,0.0	100	100	...	10
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	..	920
Berar Mf'g. Co., Ld.	2,750	200	200	..	170
Central India S. & W. Company	3,000	500	500	Rs. 30	750xd
Colaba Land & Mill Co.	4,000	700	700	Rs. 17½	725
Connaught Mills	840	500	500	..	640
Cooria Mills	1,300	1,000	1,000	...	640
City of Bombay	600	1,000	1,000	..	840
Dhurumsey S. & W. Co	3,000	2,000	2,000	..	232½
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	1,000
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,500	500	50	Rs. 25	690
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	1,250	1,000	1,000	..	670
Golam Baba S. Co.	2,000	500	500	..	390
Gordon Mills	1,032	1,000	1,000	..	175
Hindustan Mills	1,200	1,000	1,000	..	820
Hingunghat Mill Co.	700	500	500		695
Hydrabad Spinning Co	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	1,060
Impl. Cotton Mills Co.	400	500	500	...	425
Indian Manfg Co. Ld.	565	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	1,070
James Greaves Mills.	100	500	500	..	560
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co.	1,340	500	500	..	450
Jewraz Bhalloo	1,300	1,000	1,000	...	1,075
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	940
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	830
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co., Ld.	3,500	100	100	Rs. 5	147
Madras United	500	1,000	1,000	160	2625
Mahalukshmi	650	1,000	1,000	..	595
Manockjee Petit's	4,050	1,000	1,000	..	1,175
Mazagon Spinning Co	5,000	250	250	..	200
Morarjee Goculdas	1,150	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,455xd
National Spinning	600	1,000	1,000	—	550
Nigaum Cotton Cleaning Co., Ld.	1,000	100	5		100
Narayan Cotton Mills	550	1,000	1,000	..	500
New Great Eastern	1 500	1,000	1,000	..	930
Oriental	5,725	625	625	..	575
Parell S. & W. Co. Ld.	2,500	400	400	...	105
People of India S. & W. Company	1,000	250	250	..	185
Prince of Wales Spinning Company.	1,250	500	500	—	115
Queen Spinning	800	1,000	1,000		800
Ripon	641	1,000	1,000	..	725
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	1,000		1.500
Sholapore Mills	678	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	1,315
Soonderdas	650	1,000	1,000	..	670
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 12½	415
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co. Ld.	1,212	250	250	...	2602
Victoria Mills	600	1,000	1,000	...	550
Western India S.&M. Company	1,200	1,000	1,000	...	690

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown & Co Ld.	1,000 750	200 200	200 150	10 p.c.	210 155
Badham, Pile & Co. Ld.	3,000	100	100	Rs. 18	142
Bapty Co., Ld.	2,625	200	165	Rs. 10	210
Barton & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	10 2-3p.c	75
Do. New issue	500	100	37½	10 2-3p.c	75xd
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.	300	500	100		
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	500	500	500	15 p.ct.	670
Bombay Saw Mills	600	1,000	1,000	..	415
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited	1 250	100	100	Rs. 6	104 100
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	11,000	2,500	1,500	300	3,850
Do. (2nd Issue)	1,000	62	375	60	935
Do. (3rd Issue)	1,000	62	375	..	875
Bombay Fire Insurance Co.	600	1,00	1,000	25	900
Bombay Municipal Bonds	..	..	..	6 p.ct.	101
Cash Bazaar	1,50.	100	100	..	22
Cooper, Madon & Co. Ld.	3,000	100	100	9½	121
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	Re. 1	
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	..	5	..	34
Kurrachee Ice Co., Ld.	500	500	300	36	321
Kurrachee Lighterage Company, Ld.	500	500	200	36 p. s	340
Kemp & Co. Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 26½	305
Mechanics Building Co	4,000	50	22	27	
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	9 p.ct.	100
Napier Foundry and M'fg. Co.	1,500	100	100	..	100
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	2½	60
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	1½	2
Pearse and Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	8 p. s.	91
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,00	1,000	Rs. 16	307½
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,50
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	40	..	54
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	10	10	Rs. 8	9
Telephone Co., Ld.	19,200	2.	25	Re. 1	13xd
Treacher & Co., Ld.	2,000	500	500	Rs. 110	1,125
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,500	100	100	Rs. 1	167
Western India Flour Mills	1,000	125	100	12 p.c.	145
M Mody & Co., Ld.	2,500	200	200	0	205

NOTIFICATION OF THE UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

No. 1685 of 1885-86.

IT is hereby notified that the following arrangements have been made for the Matriculation Examination:—

I. Fresh papers will be set to all the Candidates at all the Centres on WEDNESDAY the 2nd, THURSDAY the 3rd and FRIDAY the 4th of December. The Examination will begin each day at 10 a.m.: and the second paper will be set at 2 p.m.

II. Candidates who have already been orally examined in English will not be required to submit themselves again for that part of the Examination. All other Candidates are required to attend the oral examination at such date previous or subsequent to Wednesday the 2nd December, as the English Examiners at each Centre may direct.

N.B.—Bombay Candidates are requested to notice that in the Notification of the English Examiners already issued to them in this matter, the Candidates set down for Thursday the 3rd of December should attend on Monday the 30th of November, and those set down for Friday the 4th of December, on Tuesday the 1st of December.

III. Candidates who had permission to appear at the Examination, but were unable from illness or other cause to present themselves on the 16th instant, may attend the new Examination without further permission.

By order,
PETER PETERSON, D.S.C.,
University Registrar.

Bombay, 24th November, 1885.

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A PLEA FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.

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⁂ AGENTS WANTED.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED].

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

CAMA—November 24, at Chowpatty, Bomonjee, son of the late Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama, aged 45. Deeply regretted.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

ADDIS—November 18, at "Ivy Cottage," Mussoorie, the wife of D F Addis, B C S, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

COOMBS—HANCOCK—November 13, at St Luke's Church, Dinapore, by the Rev W Burdett, Chaplain, Frank Coombs, of Gorakhpur, to Maude, youngest daughter of Henry Carson Hancock, of Mussoorie.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1885.

THE General Election has begun. Four Liberals have been elected without a contest, their bloodless triumph giving no indication of the probabilities in regard to the ultimate issue. Yesterday was the first possible day for polling in boroughs, and Thursday will be the last. On Friday, therefore, we shall know which party is the stronger in the boroughs. The polling in the counties may have begun yesterday, but we have no bulletin so far touching them. Monday, the 7th December, will be the latest day for polling in the counties, so that we shall have to wait a little before being relieved from suspense as to the issue of the Electoral struggle now in progress. A Dublin Conservative paper brought out by yesterday's mail states that the project of combination between the Conservatives and the Liberals who were anti-nationalists to defeat national candidates in Ulster constituencies was threatened with paralysis. The non-Nationalist Liberals claimed the half of the seats to be contested, while the Conservatives would yield only two, on the ground that the Conservative portions of such constituencies were much stronger than the now National Liberals. As the latter threatened to vote for the Nationalists rather than give up to the Conservatives the seats which might be saved from the Parnellites, the result, the Dublin paper pointed out, would be to enable the latter to increase their numbers up to close upon a hundred. In most other respects the balance of parties in the United Kingdom remained much as it has been for some time past. The question of disestablishment, however, having an unmistakeable influence, with certain sections of Liberal Churchmen had inclined them to throw in their lot with the Conservatives.

WE publish this morning tidings of the continued advance of General Prendergast's force which are the more welcome, inasmuch as news has, for some unexplained reason, come very slowly of late from the front. The unopposed arrival of the troops at Pagan on Saturday shows that the expedition is making as good progress as could reasonably have been looked for. They are now half way between the frontier and Mandalay, from which Pagan is distant little more than eighty miles. If their progress continues unopposed, as it has been since the fighting at Minhla, Mandalay ought to be reached in not more than a week. But the usual difficulties attendant upon the advance of a column along a river have to be taken into account. The Irrawaddy is not the Nile, but it has not been plain sailing all along its course to Pagan, and the capsizing of a flat the other day through the strength of the current showed the nature of the difficulties which have to be reckoned with. Still neither the river nor the Burmese threaten to be formidable enemies. Mr. Bright will find it more difficult than ever to understand why we have gone to Burmah when he learns that the subjects of King Theebaw—of whom by the way he has just declared that he is not half so black as he is painted—are treating our troops with the interested hospitality of purveyors to the forces.

THE third letter from the Registrar of the Bombay University which we publish to-day, cannot be described as satisfactory. It is certainly not so satisfactory as those which preceded it. The writer misconceives the scope and object of the sentence which he quotes from the short paragraph which we devoted yesterday to the subject of the recent fiasco of the examination. We said that the Syndicate was bound to institute an inquiry, not only for the satisfaction of the public and in justice to themselves, but also in justice to those who were "officially associated with them in the conduct of the examinations, and to whom justice should be done, albeit that these latter have not ostentatiously courted investigation." Dr. Peterson takes pains to interpret the reference as a special condemnation of the Registrar. "I am thankful," he says, "to know that it is not justice of this kind that lies before me." He implies that we have been unfair in referring to him when he cannot "make a private utterance in a matter with regard to which we have all of us to clear ourselves." This is the first mention that has ever been made of a charge of which "all of us" or any of us "have to clear ourselves." We have studiously abstained from making any charge whatever against any one whatever, even against him. We have confined ourselves to facts which have shown that the examinations just held were vitiated and ought to be quashed. The Registrar adopted our own words in stating that this was the view of the matter arrived at by the Syndicate, as it had been already arrived at by ourselves and by others. Having got so far it was not unreasonable or improper that we should urge that only half the task was done when the examinations were admitted to be vitiated, and that other examinations must be held, for it was necessary to take steps to prevent the possibility of such a scandal recurring on any future occasion. This could only be done by an inquiry which would show how the misfortune had occurred, so that the necessary precautions might be taken for the future. The Registrar denies that we were gentle in our mode of handling this very delicate subject. We were studiously impersonal in dealing with it, and if Dr. Peterson, who takes umbrage at our publishing the assumptions of anonymous correspondents, were to see the length to which the indignation of these and of other correspondents whose communications have not seen the light had led them to go, he would perhaps admit that we have been very considerate and very judicial. It is to be hoped that the inquiry when undertaken will be effective; if it is to be thorough and satisfactory it should be confided to men qualified by experience to conduct an investigation of the kind with some prospect of learning all that is to be learned. A correspondent, whose letter we do not print, good-naturedly suggests that the Syndicate, which has been befooled in this matter, should not trust itself with the duties of the inquest, but should confide it to, say, Major Portman, who might be expected to avail himself of the opportunity to show that it is at least as easy for a policeman to detect offences while holding a seat on the Town Council as it is for a Registrar to combine the duties of Town Councillor with those of the Registrar of the Bombay University. It must be admitted that a Town Councillor need not necessarily find the duties of a policeman more incompatible than those of a Registrar with his high Municipal office.

SIR ROPER LETHBRIDGE'S correspondence with the Indian delegates supplies an interesting illustration of the desire of Parliamentary candidates to stand well with all men. The resolution of the Bombay Presidency Association solemnly pronouncing him *hors de la loi* seems to have been taken by him as a sentence of minor excommunication which might be removed by some large act of contrition. And so, standing on some Kensington platform, he said ditto to Lord Randolph Churchill's admirable declaration anent the coming Parliamentary inquiry into the government of India, and then, carefully pointing out what much better friends he and Lord Randolph Churchill are to the people of India than Mr. John Morley and the Radicals, he writes to the delegates asking them, "Now then have I not made amends? Won't you absolve me from my offence?" Pitilessly the answer comes in a new nailing of the sentence of excommunication upon his door—in a new reading over for his soul's admonishing of the fateful resolution of the Bombay Presidency Association. Either there are terrors in that resolution after all, or Sir Roper Lethbridge takes alarm at trifles.

AN account has recently been given of an American cotton mill, the Pacific Mills at Lawrence, Massachusetts, with which some of us will naturally contrast some of our local industrial establishments, notwithstanding that it is described as the largest textile manufacturing concern in the world. The company has a capital equal to 56 lakhs of rupees; its mills and buildings cover an area of 43 acres; and there are four large steam engines of 3,500 horse-power. The annual consumption of coal is given at 25,000 tons, and of cotton at 15,000 bales. Its army of workpeople numbers 5,500 souls, and their pay-roll for the year ending May, 1884, was equal to 40 lakhs of our money. The concern has also a woollen department, which annually consumes four million lbs. of wool, and turns out 35 million yards of worsted cloth. The annual capacity of the mills in cottons, printed and dyed, is given at 65 million yards. In these days of international vanity every civilized country will think that it has something within itself to pit against these colossal mills; but whatever may be the case elsewhere, we in Bombay have in our midst a mill whose proportions may well challenge comparison with the American leviathan, namely, the Manockjee Petit Manufacturing Company's Mills. The American company has its capital stock of 56 lakhs of rupees for both the cotton and woollen manufactures, whereas the Bombay company, which works up only cottons, has a capital of 40 lakhs. The American company has 43 acres of ground for two varieties of textiles, whereas its sister of Bombay can boast of 33 acres of ground for its cotton textile alone. The American company paid 40 lakhs of rupees to its 5,500 work-people for the year ending May, 1884, whereas its Bombay rival paid only Rs. 7,53,500 to 4,888 operatives for the twelve months ending December of the same year. This may seem to completely differentiate the two concerns, but it can partly be accounted for by the portion to be deducted for the woollen department of the American concern, and partly by the difference in wages between India and the United States. The American company consumes 25,000 tons of coals annually; the Bombay company gives no account of its coal consumption, but its accounts state the cost of fuel to be Rs. 2,20,225, and this sum at Rs. 15 per ton, which was about the average price of coal for the year, represents a quantity of 14,700, or say 15,000 tons. There is still a large difference of 10,000 tons between the two, and it may be accounted for by the fact that the Bombay mills work only by daylight, whereas the American mills work both day and night, for their accounts mention an annual charge of 35,000 dollars for gas used in 9,000 burners. The *Times* gives the annual consumption of cotton by the American company at 15,000 bales, which is evidently a mistake; for the Bombay company uses 20,000 candies, equal to 15⅓ millions of lbs., whereas the American quantity at 400 lbs. a bale totals only six million lbs. The American concern has four large steam engines of 3,500 horse-power, but Bombay has to show against it two engines aggregating 4,000 horse-power. But when we look a little below the surface of figures as given above, we cannot help drawing certain inferences which ought to moderate our local pride. In the first place, the Bombay company has to show for its 40 lakhs only plain cotton yarn and cotton-manufacturing machinery; whereas the American company, with an addition of only 16 lakhs of our money, has managed to secure not only the woollen manufacture, but dyeing and printing establishments as well, not to mention the turbines and other assets in its list. This serves to show the great advantage which America, and for the matter of that England as well, has in its machinery, and though we come out well in our cost of labour, the advantage is to a great extent neutralized by the comparative unproductiveness of that labour.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

OLDHAM, Nov. 5.

THE Liberal party has fairly broken itself to pieces on the rock of the English Church. No more remarkable manifesto has been published in our time than that prepared by Earl Grey and signed by the principal members of the great Whig families in favour of combined action in the defence of the Church. These noblemen, one of whom is Lord Selborne, the Lord Chancellor in the late Administration, give the lie direct to Mr. Gladstone's astonishingly bold statement that it is the Tories who have "forced forward" this question, which "even the Radicals" are willing to postpone. They point out that the Liberationists have secured promises of support from nearly 500 Liberal candidates to proposals for the disestablishment and disendowment of the Church, and they urge upon the friends of the Church that the only way of safety open to them lies in forming organisations in the different constituencies for the purpose of demanding from every candidate an assurance of loyal support to the Established Church. Mr. Chamberlain has made a nice mess of things for his own party. His boast that the Radicals could stand alone, and do without the alliance of those Whigs who have, he says, effaced themselves as a political party by their want of sympathy with the people, will soon be put to the test. Even Lord Hartington, slow as he is to act independently of the men with whom for so many years he has been most closely and intimately associated, acknowledges that he has given to the question of separating himself from his party the most careful consideration, with the result that for the present he does not think it necessary to break his connexion with either Mr. Goschen on the one hand or Mr. Chamberlain on the other. He adds that he cannot conceive anything more unlikely than that he should ever belong to a Government that would attempt to seize the endowments of the Church, and that he thinks such an attempt would probably bring on a civil war. More unlikely things, however, than this have happened to Lord Hartington in his quite recent experience. For instance, he spoke two years ago of the proposal to give household suffrage in Ireland as a mad scheme, yet he contentedly remained a member of the Government that insisted on accomplishing this act of madness. His present firm declaration is, therefore, no guarantee that he will refrain from helping to disestablish and disendow the Church of England. Indeed, he must be well aware that Mr. Chamberlain at Glasgow spoke in favour of the immediate disestablishment of the Church of Scotland, and only granted a respite of a few years to the Church of England. It was high time, therefore, for the friends of the Church to be up and doing. The Radicals who want to overthrow the Church form a very small minority of the English people. But in these days it is quite possible for an insignificant but active minority to obtain for itself an amount of political power quite disproportioned to its strength, by coming forward at critical seasons and putting the screw on weak-kneed candidates. In very many constituencies the moderate Liberals and the Conservatives, who form three-fourths of the nation, and who are almost unanimous in desiring to maintain the union of Church and State, are nearly equally divided in numbers. In these cases the Radical faction step in, and say to the moderate Liberal, "Now, unless you promise to vote for disestablishment, we will not support you, and you will be beaten." The candidate, thinking that disestablishment, like Home Rule, is a long way off, and secretly trusting that, when the question does come up, Conservatives and moderate Liberals will unite to oppose it, makes a compromise with his conscience, and says he will vote for disestablishment in Scotland or in Wales, not caring for the fact that in so doing he is faithless to his own principles and takes a course calculated to weaken the defences of that Church of England to which he still professes to feel loyally devoted. It is in this way that the promises of nearly 500 candidates have been obtained to support the audacious and impudent schemes of the Liberation Society. Now that these gentlemen see that Churchmen are alarmed at the dangers encompassing the Church, and that they are likely to lose more votes than they can gain by joining the Liberationists, many of them are anxious to draw back. Their present position reminds one of the Scotchman who was caught by the police in the act of climbing over his neighbour's wall, and who, on being asked where he was going, prudently replied "Bock again," and dropped down into his own ground. Even Mr. Chamberlain is no doubt sincerely sorry by this time that he ever meddled with the Church. But he only falls back now, a baffled and disappointed man, to gather his resources and prepare to spring with greater fierceness on his destined prey. In his latest speech he cunningly pours profuse praise on Lord Hartington, but repudiates Mr. Goschen, with whom he has evidently made up his mind not to sit in the same Cabinet again. Lord Hartington he knows he can make use of, and he is willing to gratify the noble lord's ambition to be the figure-head of a coalition Government of Liberals and Radicals till it suits his purpose to throw him overboard as an antiquated encumbrance to the progress of the Republican ship of state. The revolt of the Whig nobility, and the innumerable defections taking place daily from the ranks of the Liberal party—among the most notable of which is Mr. Edward Dicey's declaration that moderate Liberals ought to vote for Conservative candidates—ought to startle Lord Hartington and convince him that he has missed his way. It will be curious to see what he has to say at Belfast. He was laid up with sickness the other day at Chatsworth, and his doctor told a friend of mine, whom he was also attending, that the Marquis had said to him he must be in Belfast by Thursday, "dead or alive."

Lord Salisbury is evidently in excellent spirits. His speech in South London yesterday was one of his happiest efforts, brilliant in style, and crammed full of apt illustration and keen criticism. It was the speech of a man who felt that he had got the mastery of his opponents, who are utterly bewildered and disconcerted at the results of the political campaign. Mr. Gladstone may yet give the war a turn by some extraordinary stroke of strategical genius, but I cannot help thinking that his intervention has been too long deferred to be of any use. The Municipal and School Board elections held this week show a wonderful revival of Conservative spirit throughout the country. Our net gain of seats in Town Councils is very considerable, and wherever we have not actual gains to record, we have held our own by largely increased majorities. This has been noticeably the case in Oldham, where, however, the Municipal elections are less of a guide than in other places to the probable result of the Parliamentary election, as the strength of the Liberals lies in the Municipal wards, and that of the Conservatives in the outlying districts included in the Parliamentary borough. Mr. Lyulph Stanley, one of the Liberal members for Oldham, is the ruling spirit of the Liberationist party, and the antipathy felt towards him found expression on Monday in the voting for the London School Board, he being defeated at Marylebone by a very large majority, though he had sat for nine years on the Board. Some friends of mine worked hard to secure this end, and they write to me that Sir Richard Temple, who has been returned as one of the members for the City, will be proposed as Chairman of the new Board. His appointment to this post, once held by Lord Lawrence, would be a guarantee for the reversal of Mr. Stanley's policy of using the School Board to crush voluntary and religious education. I think I may now safely predict that Mr. Stanley's defeat at Marylebone will be followed by his defeat at Oldham. On the other hand, Mr. Hibbert, who is personally very popular here, will probably keep his seat, though he has committed himself to the advocacy of disestablishment in Scotland and Wales. The contest will be, then, between myself and my colleague for Mr. Stanley's seat. If the Irish electors, numbering 1,500 in a constituency of 26,000, vote for my colleague and Mr. Hibbert, as they threaten to do, on the ground that I will not conciliate them by making large concessions, I am afraid I shall be beaten at the poll. My friends, however, are sanguine that I shall succeed, as, they say, many moderate Liberals will split their votes between Mr. Hibbert and myself, thus rendering me independent of the Irish electors.

The growing confidence of the Conservatives is shown in the frankness of Lord Salisbury's statement regarding the aim of the Royal Commission on Trade. The Prime Minister has hitherto fought shy of defining what advantages to commerce and industry he expects to derive from the appointment of this Commission. He now says plainly that he hopes it will re-arm the Government with the weapon of retaliation to be employed against those foreign States which declare war against British commerce, and impose bounties or set up protective tariffs with the avowed purpose of destroying our industries. Liberals are fond of quoting a remarkable speech made by Lord Beaconsfield seven or eight years ago on the subject of fair trade, when he said that reciprocity could not be obtained because England had nothing now to give to or withhold from other countries. He did not, however, say, as is often supposed, that the commercial system of England was as the law of the Medes and Persians which altereth not. His purpose really was to suggest that the English Government had been completely disarmed, and that it should be provided once more with the means of combating foreign competition. It is absurd to say that retaliation is absolutely inconsistent with a policy of free trade. The right of retaliation is implied in the power to negotiate commercial treaties. These treaties are based on the principle that two countries may grant mutual concessions in order to develop their trade with one another; and, if it be justifiable to concede something to a friend, then, conversely, it must be equally justifiable to retaliate upon an enemy. Cobden once said, regarding the commercial treaty with France, that he had concluded it in order to "cheat" the French into becoming free traders. If it is lawful to cheat in such a cause, why should it be forbidden to the English Government to bully Continental Powers into becoming free traders? England now occupies an impregnable position, as the corn and raw materials of her industries are drawn from so many different countries that not one of the States which supply her could venture to put any export duty on their produce for fear of losing the English market. Take the case of the United States, for instance. The Americans do their best to boycott English manufactures. If England were to retaliate, or merely to threaten retaliation, America must give way and reduce her import tariff. There is another field in which retaliation might be of great service to English traders. In the Far East England has hitherto pursued a far too liberal policy towards her European rivals. She has undertaken innumerable military and naval enterprises in order to open the whole Eastern world to commerce, and then, with unequalled generosity, has invited Russians, Germans, Frenchmen, and Italians to come in and share freely, and on equal terms with herself, the spoils of victory. This policy of magnanimity has been overdone. Under our present system, we shall be expected to tax ourselves and the people of India for opening a short cut into the interior of China by taking possession of Burmah, and then to offer all the advantages thus obtained to the Frenchmen who show such a mean jealousy of English commerce in Tongking and Cochin China. Why should we not, when we have overthrown King Theebaw, put heavy duties on all foreign trade that seeks to use the new highway in China, and so recoup ourselves to some extent for the cost of the war? I can assure you that views of this kind commend themselves with great force to English working-men suffering from the depression of trade, and anxious as to the future.

Mr. Gladstone sets out for Hawarden next Monday, and never has he had a more difficult or delicate task to accomplish than that with which he is now brought face to face. His name has lost the magical influence it possessed in 1880, and he is placed at a great disadvantage in being forced now to stand on the defensive as regards both his home and his foreign policy, instead of overwhelming an unpopular Government with a torrent of invective. Lord Salisbury has managed very skilfully to leave his adversary nothing whatever to find fault with in his conduct of foreign affairs. By general consent it is admitted that England has cleverly turned the tables on Russia in the Bulgarian business, by supporting the union of Bulgaria and Eastern Roumelia under a prince who will not become an instrument of Russian ambition. The barrier of a fortified range of hills which the Treaty of Berlin opposed to Russian ambition in the Balkan Peninsula has been demolished; but in its place has been constituted a strong and independent Bulgarian nation. This solution of the difficulty in the East has been accepted perforce by the three Emperors, who shrink from using force to undo the work of the Bulgarian revolution. Bulgaria and Eastern Roumelia are to remain nominally separate, but Prince Alexander will be the ruler of both provinces, and under his rule the union must become real and indissoluble. This is an unquestionable triumph for English diplomacy, which has shown great flexibility in adopting new means to secure the old end of barring the way to a Russian advance on Constantinople.

J. M. M.

THE BROACH AFFRAY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BROACH, Nov. 23.

OF the five Talavias shot by the police on Sunday, one is said to have been a Bhagat, or priest. These men, of whom there are said to have been three, are the incarnate gods of these poor ignorant people, and can incite them to any mischief. Rumour says that one of them had a dream in which it was revealed to him that he should be the Raja of Broach and its neighbouring villages, and that he promised to protect his followers in destroying all Europeans. Even in the city they are said to have told some natives not to fear, as they had no cause; they only had to do with the Government people (the Sarkar). On the body of one of those shot was found the hat of Mr. Prescott. Eleven prisoners have been captured, including one wounded in the foot, and two who came back in the night, apparently to rescue the bodies of their dead comrades. The whole gang probably numbered about 130 men, and the prisoners have given the names of about thirty from villages ten to fifteen miles to the north and north-east of Broach, some of them probably our village police. It would be interesting to know the precise educational statistics among the Talavias.

Poor Mr. Prescott was buried this morning, all Europeans in the place and a large number of native gentlemen attending the funeral.

The Superintendent and thirty policemen from Surat arrived on Sunday evening, but leave in detachments on Monday and Tuesday.

(FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.)

BROACH, Nov. 23.

CIRCUMSTANTIAL accounts are now to hand of the terrible outrage at Broach. It appears that a band of men, numbering about a hundred, carrying banners, and armed with clubs and bows and arrows, and a few swords, entered the cantonment in Sunday morning. They went straight to the Collector's house, who was still at home; the sepoy in charge, however, not liking the looks of the rabble, providentially for him, told them that the Collector had gone out. They then marched straight for the city, and a little way farther down the road most unfortunately were overtaken by Mr. Prescott, driving in his gharry. It is impossible to say whether they took him for the Collector, but they attacked him furiously. It was the work of a few moments; and they then continued on their way towards the town. Mr. Allen, the Collector, being informed that Mr. Prescott had been waylaid, hurried to the spot. The unfortunate gentleman was then almost lifeless, and he was carried to his bungalow, where he expired almost immediately.

It appears that the priest of the caste to whom the rioters belonged announced a few days since that he had had a dream, and that it had been shown to him that he should possess Broach, and was to displace the present raj. Mr. Allen's escape was most marvellous, for it seems to have been entirely against the Collector that the mob were infuriated. The whole thing is supposed to have originated in some agrarian matters.

The fanatics next marched to the bank, but here they were repulsed; and they went on into the city, where they seized provisions, and overpowering the police at a chowki, possessed themselves of arms. The alarm had spread by this time, and Mr. Modi, the Deputy Collector, assembled about a dozen policemen and followed up the rioters, who retreated until they reached the railway bridge, where they made a stand. The police fired over their heads, and the mob thereupon rushed at them, the sepoys fired again, this time killing five men. Three policemen also lost their lives either at the time, or subsequently of their wounds. Telegrams reached Surat in the forenoon, and Mr. Henderson, the Police Superintendent, came up with fifty armed policemen, and posted guards at the station and elsewhere on his arrival. Thirteen men have been arrested, and have given the names of thirty-five others; a wounded man was taken near to where the other five lay dead. Arrangements were made for the protection of the ladies in the station. It is reported that everything is now quiet.

Mr. Prescott was buried on Monday morning, every one in the station attending the funeral. The Rev. Mr. Bowen came down from Baroda, and performed the service.

The scare appears now to have quite died away. It is not thought that any further outrage will be attempted. The residents in Broach have had a most providential escape, for had the rioters followed up their advantage and proceeded to attack the private bungalows in the station it would have been almost impossible to withstand them. None but a savage disorderly crew would have retreated as they did before the small force of police which it was found possible to muster against them.

It was feared during Sunday that a further force of four or five hundred men was waiting a little way off to join the rioters who had already entered the city, whenever it should be reported that they were in possession of the place.

NOTES FROM GOA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

GOA, Nov. 19.

ACCORDING to the *Diario de Noticias* of the 4th October, Dr. Henrique Reed, Bishop of Philadelphia, and at present the Prelate of Mozambique, has been appointed Bishop Coadjutor to His Grace the Archbishop of Goa. The nomination of Dr. Reed at this juncture is interpreted at Goa as an indication that the Holy See has no intention of abolishing the Padroado. Senhor Adelino Abel Coelho da Cruz has been appointed Governor of Diu. His Excellency comes to India after twelve years' service in different capacities in Africa and Asia, as Governor of Inhambane and Quilimane, and lastly as Administrator of the Council at Santa Catharina of Cabo Verde. There were some doubts whether Viscount de Paço d'Arcos, the Governor-General of Goa, would again return from Portugal. A telegram from Lisbon puts the matter at rest, by saying that His Excellency will start for India during the current month.

TELEGRAMS.

THE WAR IN BULGARIA.

RETREAT OF THE SERVIANS.

PROPOSED CONGRESS IN LONDON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)
LONDON (*VIA* TEHERAN), Nov. 24.

Telegrams from the seat of war state that the Servians, notwithstanding their superior numbers, are unable to withstand the Bulgarians.

King Milan is now retiring with the bulk of his forces to the frontier, to await the mobilisation of the second army reserve, when he proposes to re-advance upon Sofia.

The Servian Commissariat Department has completely failed.

The loss of life has been considerable. The Servians alone have lost over 6,000 men.

It is reported that a Congress will be held in London to review the Treaty of Berlin.

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[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE PORTE AND SERVIA.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 23.

The statement made that the Porte had summoned King Milan to evacuate Bulgarian territory has been contradicted.

PROPOSED ARMISTICE.

The Porte has proposed to Prince Alexander that Turkey shall suggest to King Milan the advisability of an armistice.

Prince Alexander, in reply to the Porte, deprecates such a step until the Bulgarians have entered Servian territory.

THE ARMAMENTS OF GREECE.

The Porte has asked explanations of the Greek Government respecting the armaments that are going on in Greece.

BOMBARDMENT OF WIDDIN.

BELGRADE, Nov. 23.

The Servians, having brought up their heavy siege train, have bombarded the town of Widdin, which is now in flames.

THE GENERAL ELECTIONS.

LONDON, Nov. 24.

The General Elections commenced yesterday.

The following Liberal candidates have all been elected unopposed, viz., Mr. Charles H. James and Mr. Henry Richard for Merthyr Tydvil, Mr. Robert Ferguson for Carlisle, and the Right Hon. C. P. Villiers for Wolverhampton (Southern Divison).

WRECK OF A BRITISH STEAMER.

The City Line (?) steamer City of Manchester, homeward bound from Calcutta to London, has been wrecked off Ushant. The crew and passengers were all saved.

THE TROOPING SEASON.

PORTSMOUTH, Nov. 23.

The troopship Crocodile arrived here from Bombay to-day, and the Serapis left for Bombay to-day.

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THE BURMESE WAR.

THE CAPTURE OF MINHLA.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)
FIELD FORCE (THRO' THAYETMYO), Nov. 23.

The village and fort of Minhla are situated on the east bank on a low-lying point of land on the inside bed of the Irrawaddy. The fortress of Guejyounkamyo, constructed to protect them, on the northern half of the outside bed, is built on a cliff 300 feet high, and sweeps the river for four miles. To the south a road runs to Guejyounkamgo from a village called Patanago on the west bank, five miles to the south.

On the morning of the 17th the following orders were issued :—"General Forde's Brigade, the Liverpool Regiment, the 21st and 25th Madras Infantry, the 1st Pioneers, and 9-1 Mountain Battery, will land at Patanago and take Guejyounkamyo by assault. General Norman's Brigade will land at Maloun, opposite Patanago, and march to the palace of the Governor of Minhla, with the object of capturing the Governor, General, and other high officials. The I. M. S. Irrawaddy and the gunboat Kathleen will engage the fort at long ranges, the fire to cease two hours after the troops start."

The Liverpool Regiment were extended, and the other troops followed in column of march through the jungle.

The skirmishers were met by armed scouts, who were driven back, but did not retire on the fort.

The Burmese were evidently surprised. They ran directly we fired upon them, without any show of resistance.

The fort was rushed by the Liverpool Regiment before the Burmese had gone, and several were shot while running away. The probable number of Burmese in the fort was 600 or 700.

On the opposite bank our troops advanced in skirmishing order.

General Norman and the Welsh Fusiliers did not arrive in time, so the 12th Madras Infantry were sent instead, and Colonel Barker, of the 2nd Bengal Infantry, took command. The 12th Madras Infantry were on the right, the 11th Bengal Infantry in the centre, and the 2nd Bengal Infantry on the left.

The jungle was very thick, and the advance was obstinately opposed for about a mile. We came successively upon four stockades, and lastly the fort, each of which had to be rushed.

The officers of the 12th Madras Infantry behaved with great dash, and led their men under a heavy fire.

The Bengal regiments displayed great coolness throughout the day.

The village of Minhla was set on fire by shells from the Irrawaddy.

Two companies of the Liverpool Regiment and four companies of Bengal Infantry were left to garrison Minhla. Mr. Phayre was left as political officer.

The probable number of Burmese killed and wounded was 150.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)
RANGOON, Nov. 24.

Information dated the 24th states that our troops continue their advance on Mandalay, and that they were close to Pagan on Saturday.

No fighting has taken place since the taking of Minhla and Gwayoung.

The wounded are doing well.

The Burmese are well disposed, and are helping with supplies.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)
BHURTPORE, Nov. 24.

The Viceroy and party spent the whole afternoon in duck shooting, and bagged 350.

To-night the whole town is illuminated.

The Viceroy returned the ceremonial visit of the Maharaja in the fort palace. Afterwards there was a grand dinner, the following guests being present in addition to the Viceroy's staff :—His Highness the Maharana of Dholepore, Major Gray, of the Border Regiment, Major Lawrie, Major Farewell, the Hon. Lionel and Mrs. Tennyson, Mr. C. Housden, Colonel Fergus Graham, Dr. Tyler, Mr. Alexander, Mr. Hugh Daly, and Mr. T. G. Pike. Owing to indisposition Sir Edward Bradford was unable to attend. The band of the Border Regiment from Agra played during dinner. All credit is due to Dr. Tyler, the *cordon bleu* of the North-West Provinces.

After the toast of "The Queen," Colonel Euan Smith rose and said :—Ladies and gentlemen, on behalf of His Highness the Maharaja, and in the absence of Sir Edward Bradford, I rise to ask you to drink to the health of their Excellencies the Earl and Countess of Dufferin. In proposing this toast His Highness has desired me to say how keenly and thoroughly he appreciates the great honour which their Excellencies have done him by visiting Bhurtpore ; how cordially he thanks the members of their family and their suite, and all those who have graced this occasion with their presence ; and how sincerely he desires that this visit may be but the precursor of others to be paid during the Viceregal reign. The Maharaja, in common with the rest of the people of India, has read with the greatest interest and pleasure the graphic accounts of the Viceregal tour through Rajpootana, and of the picturesque glories and striking local accessories which in so many instances have accentuated and heightened the effect of the welcome offered to their Excellencies. The Maharaja feels that, as regards the picturesque, Bhurtpore is unavoidably at a disadvantage ; but he asks you to believe that in the depth and sincerity of his welcome he is second to none. He has also the consolation of remembering that Bhurtpore has the advantage of accessibility, and it is on this reflection that he founds his hope that their Excellencies may again visit his capital, a visit which, as in this instance, whether as regards anticipation, preparation, and realization, will afford to His Highness and to all concerned widespread gratification and pleasure. (Cheers.)

His Excellency replied as follows :—Ladies and gentlemen,—In the first place I beg to return, on behalf of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress, my thanks for the kind and cordial manner in which the Maharaja of Bhurtpore has been good enough to propose her health. We all know that the ruler of this State yields to none of his brother princes in his devotion to the Throne and the person of the Queen-Empress. I have also to thank him for the kind and considerate terms in which he has been pleased to allude to Lady Dufferin and myself, and I can assure him we are deeply sensible of the consideration and hospitality with which he has welcomed us. Nowhere have we received more sincere proofs of those feelings of loyalty which His Highness has been good enough to translate into personal kindness towards ourselves ; and amongst many picturesque scenes through which we have passed we shall always entertain a pleasant recollection of the firelit approaches to His Highness's capital through which we have passed to-night. My friend Colonel Euan Smith has conferred an attribute on Bhurtpore which at all events at one time we did not find it to possess. He has said that Bhurtpore was very accessible, but when an English army was fighting on behalf of the rights of the ancestors of the present Raja against a usurper they found it anything but accessible. Now, however, His Highness has not only opened his gates to us, but he has also opened his heart. I can assure him that every one of us here to-night is very sensible of the kindness he has extended to one and all of us, and in return I ask you to drink to his hearty good health. (Cheers.)

After dinner there was a grand display of fireworks under the personal management of Mr. Price, of Price and Co., Calcutta. They did not fail to elicit the warm praise of all present.

To-morrow morning the Viceroy and Colonel Euan Smith, with the Maharana of Dholepore, go black buck stalking. After breakfast the whole party go to Deeg, where there is to be an elephant fight in the afternoon.

THE BROACH AFFRAY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)
BROACH, Nov. 24.

Two of the men who took part in the recent affray were captured this morning.

BANGALORE RIFLE MEETING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)
BANGALORE, Nov. 24.

The British Running Contest has been won by a team of the Madras Railway Volunteers with 153 points. The South Wales Borderers scored 143 points, and the Madras Volunteer Guards 132.

The Native Running Contest was won by the first team of the 23rd Bombay Infantry with 154 points. The 15th Madras Infantry scored 142 points, and the third team of the 23rd Bombay Infantry 136 points. The second team of the 23rd Bombay Infantry made 156 points, but was disqualified.

Hebbal Stakes :—Private Steer, Lancers, 35 ; Lieutenant Barry, 1st Cavalry, 24 ; Private Ferguson, Lancers, 22.

Snider Plate :—Havildar Shaikmiboob, 23rd Bombay Infantry, 33 ; Private Ahmedkhan, 30th Madras Infantry, 31 ; Private Govindrow, 14th Madras Infantry, 31 ; Private Pedro Antone, 23rd Bombay Infantry, 30 ; Farrier Langan, Cavalry, 30 ; Havildar Mahomed Ruzga, 14th Madras, 30 ; Private Oonkabhoojna, 23rd Bombay Infantry, 30 ; Private Shemishudheen, 1st Cavalry, 29 ; Private Gokulsing, Cavalry, 28 ; Private Abdulateef, Cavalry, 28 ; Naique Amerkhan, 22nd Madras, 28 ; Naique Esofali, 30th Madras, 28 ; Havildar Umaneh, 30th Madras, 28 ; Naique Shaikoosin, 30th Madras, 28 ; Naique Venketswamy, 28th Madras, 28 ; Naique Sydruzga, 15th Madras, 28 ; Private Mooneswamy, 14th Madras, 27 ; Havildar Kalsapen, Sappers, 27 ; Naique Rungaswamy, Sappers, 27.

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[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, Nov. 23.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Coromandel arrived here yesterday morning.

SUEZ, Nov. 23.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Buchanan left here for Bombay yesterday evening.

PORT SAID, Nov. 24.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer India, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here yesterday morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 23.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed with a hardening tendency. Surats steady.

The London Cotton Market has been steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	4⅝

The Manchester Market has been firm.

4 per cent.	Rupee Paper	74
4½ ,,		75½
3 ,,	Consols for account	100¾
3½ ,,	Sterling Loan	100¾
4½ ,,	French Rentes	108¼
Bar Silver		47 7-16

Arrivals.—Alvah, Manilla, and Sahara.

The mail-steamer Paramatta brought out several distinguished visitors. In addition to the new Commander-in-Chief the passenger-list includes the names of Sir Tatton Sykes and Lady Tatton Sykes, the Chief Justice of the Madras High Court, Mr. Edwin Arnold, and Mr. Melton Prior. It is said that Mr. Arnold will send a series of letters to the *Daily Telegraph*, and that while here he will seek "local colour" for a new Eastern poem he has in hand. Mr. Melton Prior is proceeding to Burmah on behalf of the *Illustrated London News*. He left for Calcutta yesterday evening.

The Hon. Mr. Ilbert and Mrs. Ilbert arrived in Bombay yesterday evening by the Poona passenger train. They were met at the Byculla station by Sir W. Wedderburn, whose guests they will be during their stay in Bombay.

The number of foreign officers who are coming to the manœuvres is only, after all, thirteen.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Waterford are coming out to spend the winter in Calcutta.

Tantia, the outlaw, has earned for himself the distinction of being specially proclaimed.

Mr. H. S. King, of the firm of King, King, and Company, is contesting the Central Division of Hull in the Conservative interest.

The height of water in Vehar and Tulsi for the week ending Friday last was, respectively, 56·60 and 45·90 feet, compared with 57·80 and 49·10 in the corresponding week of last year.

The steam-ship Monkseaton, which left Bombay yesterday morning, with a general cargo, bound for Marseilles, in charge of Pilot Meling, grounded on the South-east Prongs shoal, and remained there one hour. She returned to harbour, and the accident was immediately reported to the Port Officer and Lloyd's surveyor. The steamer is not making water, but has been ordered into the Prince's Dock to discharge part of her cargo, in order to ascertain what injury she has sustained. The Port Officer has reported the accident to the Government, and it is believed that a court of inquiry will be held.

From a list of the candidates before the constituencies of Great Britain it appears that there are seven seats in Great Britain which have no Liberal candidates, while there are 46 seats which are at present uncontested by Conservatives. In three cases two Conservatives are contesting the same seat, while in 51 instances Liberal candidates similarly threaten to split their party. Altogether there are now before the constituencies of Great Britain 514 Conservative candidates and 626 Liberal and Radical candidates.

The *Glasgow Mail* publishes a summary of the opinions of the Liberal candidates in the field for Scotch constituencies on the question of Disestablishment, compiled from a careful scrutiny of "addresses," "speeches," and "heckling." From this it appears that of the 87 Liberal candidates contesting seats in Scotland, there are 48 for Dr. Cameron's motion that the time to disestablish the Scotch Church has come ; 30 prefer to vote for Disestablishment when dealt with in a Bill brought forward by a Liberal Government, and only nine are out-and-out opposed to Disestablishment.

Yesterday at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court, before Mr. Justice Scott and a common jury, James Walshe, telegraph master of the telegraph office at Ganesh Khind, kept for the use of His Excellency the Governor and members of his household, was tried on a charge of criminal breach of trust and criminal misappropriation in respect of Rs. 557-11, which had been entrusted to him as a public servant in stamps and cash. At the end of each month a telegraph master was bound by the regulations of the department to send in his accounts to the head office, showing the expenditure and the balance of cash in hand. The prisoner having failed to send in his accounts for July last, Mr. Huller, officiating superintendent of telegraphs, was on the 11th August directed to proceed and examine his accounts. On his going up to the office, Mr. Huller found prisoner lying in his bed in a state of semi-consciousness, with a bottle of cyanide of silver lying on a table by the bedside. The key of the cash-chest and the cash-book were not forthcoming, and a deficiency of Rs. 557-11 in the accounts was discovered later on. The contention of the prosecution was that the prisoner had attempted to poison himself to escape the consequences of the criminal breach of trust he had committed. The jury found the prisoner guilty of criminal breach of trust as a public servant, with a strong recommendation to mercy. He was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for two years.

The *Lancet* states that Mr. Gladstone's general health is excellent. The laryngeal trouble has so much improved that it may be hoped with due care he will pass without material harm through the ordeal of prolonged and repeated speaking in public.

The municipal elections have gone in favour of the Conservatives, their gains being about 20 seats. They have wrested seats from the Liberals in the north as well as in the south, in the great manufacturing towns which have been the chosen homes of Radicalism, and in the smaller boroughs which practically returned the Liberals at the last general election. They have gained seats at such towns as Stockport, Crewe, Nottingham, and Manchester, as well as at Devizes and Dunstable, Ipswich, and Stalybridge.

The results of all the elections to the Prussian Diet are known, with one exception. The division of parties among the new Deputies is as follows :—Conservatives, 140 ; Free Conservatives, 60 ; Clericals, 99 ; National Liberals, 70 ; New German Liberals, 44 ; Poles, 14 ; Danes, two ; Guelphs, three.

The Egyptian Government has received information that the garrison of Sennaar has succeeded in escaping northwards, and has been joined by three Arab tribes.

A telegram received in Paris from St. Thomas reports that in consequence of the bad treatment of foreigners by the Haytian Government the representatives of England and France have applied to their Governments for the despatch of war-vessels.

Staff-Commander F. W. Jarrad, lately engaged upon the marine survey of British India, has been appointed on the staff of Rear-Admiral G. Tryon, commanding the Australian Squadron.

It is announced that Vice-Admiral the Duke of Edinburgh will be the next Commander-in-Chief of the Mediterranean Squadron, and that Vice-Admiral Sir William Hewett is to succeed Vice-Admiral Sir Charles Fellowes in command of the Channel Squadron.

At the quarterly meeting of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, the president stated that the question of the projected railway from Burmah, to Western China was one of the most important that had come before the Chamber for some years past. He thought that it might very well come before the Royal Commission on trade depression, who should insist, as far as they could, that our trade with Burmah and Western China should receive at all events the attention of the Indian Government.

Truth remarks that none of the newspapers have noticed that ten years ago Lord Salisbury (then Secretary for India) offered the see of Calcutta, to the late Bishop of Manchester, and earnestly pressed it upon his acceptance.

Yesterday was the first possible day for polling in the English boroughs, and to-morrow will be the latest day. In the counties, assuming that the writ was received last Thursday, yesterday would be the earliest day for polling, and Monday the latest.

Sir Richard Temple has been re-elected a member of the London School Board for the City of London Division.

The Rev. Edward Bickersteth, a son of the Bishop of Exeter, who worked hard as head of the Cambridge Mission at Delhi, has resigned his living in Suffolk for the missionary Bishopric of Japan.

The s.s. City of Manchester, which Reuter informs us has been wrecked off the coast of France, should not, we are informed, be hastily confounded with the vessel of the same name belonging to the City Line, whose agents here are Sir Charles Forbes and Co. It is considered that the ill-fated steamer may possibly have belonged to Messrs. J. Gray and Co. If this be the case, the wrecked vessel was an iron screw steamer, classed A-1 at Lloyd's, and built in 1883 at Sunderland. She had a registered tonnage of 2,089 tons. The agents of the City Line have heard nothing of their boat, which is supposed to be in the Suez Canal.

A correspondence to the following effect has just taken place between Sir Roper Lethbridge, the Conservative candidate for North Kensington, and the Indian Delegates' Committee. Writing to Mr. W. Digby, the secretary to the committee, on Oct. 27, Sir Roper Lethbridge draws attention to a passage in a speech which he had delivered to the electors of North Kensington, and in which he heartily endorses Lord Randolph Churchill's proposal "to submit to public examination in the free air of a popular Assembly, such as the House of Commons, the working of the administrative machine and the grievances of our follow-subjects, without distinction of race, creed, or colour, in India," and adds that he deeply regrets that the Radicals should oppose such a truly Liberal measure. Sir Roper Lethbridge asks whether the Indian delegates approve of his remarks. In reply, the Indian Delegates' Committee write :—"We are entirely in favour of the late Mr. Fawcett's proposal for a full inquiry into the affairs of India, which, we are glad to find, has now been adopted by the present Secretary of State. We do not accept your statement that the Radical party is opposed to this inquiry. With the exception of Mr. John Morley, we are aware of no candidate, either Liberal or Radical, who has expressed any hostile opinion." They add that their opinion of Sir Roper Lethbridge's candidature is based, not upon what he may say to the electors of North Kensington, but upon his attitude towards the people of India with reference to important questions of policy affecting their interests, and conclude by inclosing to Sir Roper Lethbridge a copy of the resolution passed at a meeting of the Bombay Presidency Association recently.

The election campaign in Scotland is being carried on with extraordinary energy. Seldom does a candidate escape from a public meeting without having to endure the ordeal of a protracted questioning, or, as it is locally styled, "heckling." The following is a specimen, the gentleman interrogated being Major Scott Napier, one of the Conservative candidates for Edinburgh :—Mr. W. Forbes asked if the candidate would be in favour of increasing the length of the kilt, particularly in the gallant 92nd ? (Great laughter, and cries of "Don't answer.") Mr. James Muirhead wanted to know if Major Napier was in favour of granting compensation to the Conservatives who would unsuccessfully contest seats during the present election ? (Great laughter.) No answer. Mr. John Fairley asked if Major Napier approved of a monument being erected to Lord Beaconsfield in Prince's-street-gardens ? (Cries of "No, no," cheers, and hisses.) Major Napier : If it is the wish of the people of Edinburgh to do glory to a man who has done honour to them I shall be very glad. (Cheers, laughter, and hisses.) Question : In the interest of the service, would you compel officers of the army to be teetotallers ? (Great laughter.) Major Napier : I am afraid no regulation would manage that. (Renewed laughter, and cries of "Nae mair o' that man's questions.") The chairman : Just answer this question. Would you approve of a regulation forbidding sergeants to swear in drilling recruits ? (Loud laughter and cheers.) Major Napier remarked at a later stage that he would be glad if any one would bring in a Bill stopping such questions. (Great laughter.) An elector asked if the Major was in favour of compulsory vaccination, the Deceased Wife's Sister Bill, and cremation ? (Much laughter, cries of "No, no," cheers, and hisses.) Major Napier : I think anybody ought to be allowed to burn his wife, or father, or any one else he likes. (Loud laughter, cheers, and uproar.)

MILITARY NEWS.

Commander A. W. Stiffe, Calcutta Naval Volunteer Artillery, has proceeded on leave, and Lieutenant E. J. King has assumed command of the battery.

Lieutenant F. C. Rogers, Eastern Bengal State Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, has resigned his commission.

The Calcutta Mounted Infantry have filled up all promotions to the numbers allowed by a recent Army Circular.

Lieutenant H. A. Erskine, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles, will act as Paymaster until further orders.

The 29th Punjab Infantry will be moved from Bareilly to Peshawar by rail, when proceeding on relief.

It has been decided to send a squadron of the 7th Bengal Cavalry to Calcutta for the Viceroy's escort duties, the troop now at Calcutta returning to Allahabad.

The Government have ordered a Wesleyan minister to be sent to Burmah to minister to the troops.

Private Darby Feny, of the 2nd Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regiment), quartered in Fort William, cut his throat with a razor on the morning of the 20th inst., after getting out of bed. He died almost immediately. He was a temperate and quiet man.

Major G. W. Sawyer, Bombay Staff Corps, Pay Examiner, Madras, will, it is reported, leave Madras on the 21st inst. for Poona, to take up the duties of Pay Examiner, Bombay, relieving Lieutenant-Colonel G. C. Cautley, who has had a long spell of the appointment.

Lieutenant F. Murray, of the Oudh Volunteer Battalion, has been transferred in the same capacity, to the Ghazipur Volunteer Rifle Corps, and attached to the Volunteer Infantry at Gorakhpur.

The Rev. A. H. Etty, Honorary Chaplain of the Ghazipur Volunteer Rifle Battalion, has resigned.

The 28th Punjab Infantry left Jullundur on the 3rd November for the Northern Camp of Exercise.

Lance-Serjeant C. Barry, 2nd Battalion Cheshire Regiment, and Private P. Burn, 2nd Battalion Warwickshire Regiment, have passed the High Proficiency test in the Urdu language.

Lieutenant J. L. Macpherson, Burmah State Railway Volunteers, has been granted two years' leave.

An attempt at "boycotting" a captain of the Calcutta Volunteer Rifles has been made by the men of his company. A little over three years ago the captain having retired from the service was memorialised to return and take command, which he did, to find that some 55 men of his company headed by the serjeant-major and non-commissioned officers, now wish to get rid of him. For the sake of discipline, we trust to hear of the matter forming the subject of a military inquiry.

It has been decided to offer a limited number (not less than 15) of direct commissions in the Royal Engineers to open competition. Candidates must be not more than 22 years of age on the 1st July, 1885. The final selection for commissions from those who have passed the qualifying examination will be determined by a second examination, which will be competitive.

The 2nd Dragoon Guards had been ordered to leave Shorncliffe on the 21st inst. for Umballa, and the I. Battery B. Brigade Royal Horse Artillery to leave Exeter for Kirkee on December 2. The 2nd Battalion Sussex Regiment is to go from Egypt to Bengal ; the 2nd Battalion Dorsetshire Regiment from Bengal to Aden ; and the 1st Battalion South Lancashire Regiment from home, beginning to move on December 18. The 2nd Battalion East Kent Regiment is now on the way from Hongkong to Egypt, instead of home, as originally ordered.

The following is a list, in the order of merit, and with the total number of marks obtained, of the lieutenants of militia recommended for commissions in the Regular Army, who are reported as having passed the qualifying examination held by the Civil Service Commissioners in October :—

Charles O. O. Tanner, 6,395 marks ; Edmund A. Herbert, 6,079 ; Arthur E. L. Crofton, 6,070 ; James A. Whitehead, 5,119 ; Lionel N. Beatty, 5,078 ; Charles H. D. Lyon-Campbell, 5,048 ; Alexander P. D. Stuart, 4,973 ; Neill J. W. Smith, 4,930 ; Arthur G. Boyle, 4,826 ; Somerset C. G. F. Astell, 4,586 ; Ernest A. Shakerley, 4,582 ; Henry C. Ricketts, 4,503 ; James A. C. Gibbs, 4,156 ; Hon. Herbert F. W. Milles, 3,661 ; Francis C. Quicke, 3,573 ; Hugh H. Robertson-Aikman, 3,472 ; Percy S. Stannope, 3,444 ; Harold Jellicorse, 3,420 ; Harry N. Sargent, 3,367 ; Augustus K. J. B. Warren, 3,365 ; Hon. Richard FitzRoy Somerset, 3,356 ; John Hargreaves, 3,268 ; Forward H. V. Henry, 3,179 ; Villers St. C. Morton, 3,126 ; Richard G. Bagley, 3,122 ; Charles E. H. Poole, 3,070 ; Henry I. L'Estrange, 3,058 ; Cecil S. Foote, 2,940 ; Douglas E. B. Patton-Bethune, 2,933 ; Conrad E. Noyes, 2,919 ; Frank E. C. Bald, 2,897 ; Lord John P. Cecil, 2,818 ; John C. Stewart, 2,817 ; Thomas W. Blakeway, 2,766 ; Leonard R. Crawley, 2,636.

ARRIVAL OF THE NEW COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

His Excellency Sir Frederick Roberts arrived in Bombay by the mail-steamer Paramatta yesterday morning. The arrangements for Sir Frederick's landing were made by the Director of the Indian Marine, Captain Hext, who, in company with Brigadier-General Heathcote, General Sir J. T. Baker, General Hughes, General Watson, and Colonel Pole-Carew, proceeded on board in a steam-launch. General Roberts came ashore at a quarter past ten o'clock, and was welcomed at the landing steps of the Apollo-bunder by H. E. General Hardinge, General Annesley, General Gillespie, Colonels Sexton, Bayley, Wardrop, Phelps, Beville, Rivett-Carnac, Majors Watling and Rowlandson, Captain Roupell, Captain A. Hardinge, Surgeon-Major Taylor, and others. The early arrival of the mail-boat disturbed the calculations of the authorities, who had expected it to arrive at about noon, for which time a guard of honour had been ordered to attend at the bunder. Consequently the reception accorded to Sir Frederick was unavoidably shorn of the official ceremonies which had been carefully provided for. A salute of seventeen guns was, however, fired, and many officers, in full uniform, gave an earnest of their intentions towards the new Chief by driving up to the bunder in great haste some time after His Excellency had driven away to the residence of the Hon. Mr. Forbes Adam, whose guest he is during his stay in the city.

General Sir Frederick Roberts left London on Nov. 6, travelling by the 4-20 express, London, Chatham, and Dover train, from Victoria station to Dover. The gallant General, who was accompanied by Lady Roberts and Miss Roberts, and Colonel E. F. Chapman, arrived at the station at a few minutes after four o'clock, where he was received by Mr. Mortimer Harris, the general manager, and Mr. Owen Mathews, the station superintendent. Here there was a considerable gathering of friends waiting to bid farewell to Sir Frederick, but the fact that neither the hour of departure nor the route had been made public doubtless prevented many being present who would otherwise have been there. Amongst those on the platform were Major-General Roberts (brother of the General), Mrs. Roberts, and Miss Roberts, Field Marshal Sir Patrick Grant, General Lord Chelmsford and Lady Chelmsford, the Baroness Burdett-Coutts and Mr. A. B. Burdett-Coutts, Sir Barnes Peacock, General Walker, Sir John Strachey, Surgeon-General Ross, Sir Charles Brownlow, Mr. Luard Pattison (representing the Secretary of State for War), Colonel Sir Owen Burne, Lieut.-General and Mrs. Hume, Major-General Hume, Lieut.-Colonel Sir G. and Lady Hume, Mr. Maitland (representing Lord Randolph Churchill), General Harman, General Lydnoch Gardiner, General Fraser, Sir Arnold Kemball, Colonel Blake, and Colonel Frank Russell. The short time before the train started was fully occupied in hand-shaking, one and all pressing round to wish "God-speed." A saloon carriage had been attached to the train, in which the General was accompanied by Lady Roberts and her daughter and Colonel Chapman, and as the train steamed off punctually to time, there was a loud outburst of cheering, which was acknowledged by Sir Frederick. Lady Roberts and Miss Roberts only went as far as Dover, and then returned to London, intending to proceed to India later.

THE MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I see that in your leading columns this morning you say that those who are officially associated with the Syndicate in the conduct of the University Examinations should have justice done them, *albeit they have not ostentatiously courted investigation*. This in discharge of your duty of "guiding and controlling, as well as aiding, the expression of public opinion" on this deplorable matter.

I am thankful to know that it is not justice of this kind that lies before me. For obvious reasons of fairness to other parties, who are here jointly responsible with this office, I cannot now make a private utterance on a matter with regard to which we have all of us to clear ourselves, and which is being carefully inquired into by those to whom I am directly responsible. But I may and will say at once that there is no shadow of foundation for the imputation that I have at any time attempted or desired to hush this matter up, any more than there is for the extraordinary assumption of one of your anonymous correspondents that, during my absence from Bombay in vacation, Examiners' packets are left to be opened for me by my subordinate staff, or your own complacent conviction that you have had gently to control and guide the Syndicate to induce them to "consent" to set an inquiry on foot.—I am, &c.,

PETER PETERSON.

University of Bombay, Nov. 24.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—With reference to Dr. Peterson's letter which appears in to-day's *Gazette*, I am indeed surprised to see the novel course pursued by the Syndicate in tracing out the true source of the leakage of the last Matriculation papers. The step generally taken in such cases is to put the matter at once into the hands of the detective police. I really do not see why a departmental inquiry is being made in this matter, and how it would in any way help detection. It is extremely desirable that the case be entrusted to professional hands, as was done in one of the High Court Vakils Examinations, wherein a candidate was tried and convicted.

H. C.

Nov. 24.

THE NEW DEWAN OF CUTCH.

Rao Bahadoor Moteelal Lalbhoy left Bombay for Cutch yesterday, to assume charge of the Dewanship of that important Native State, *vice* Dewan Bahadoor Manibhoy Jasbhoy, proceeding to Baroda. On the evening of Monday last the new Dewan was entertained by the Cutchee inhabitants residing in Bombay, at the bungalow of Mr. Khatao Makanjee. Before Mr. Moteelal left Ahmedabad, where he was sub-judge, an evening party was held in his honour, when all the principal citizens of Ahmedabad were present at the invitation of Nagarshett Premabhoy Hemabhoy, Ransordlal Chotumlal, Rao Bahadoor Bholanath Sarabhoy, Behcherdas Ambaidas, and Sarabhoy Maganbhoy Curumchund. The late Dewan, Mr. Manibhoy Jasbhoy, will arrive in Bombay on or about the 6th proximo.

FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.—Nov. 24.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Scott.)

JURORS FINED.

Mr. P. F. Gallagher and Mr. J. O. S. Elmore, who did not answer to their names as common jurymen, were fined Rs. 75 each. Mr. Gallagher came in in a few minutes, saying he was standing at the door ; and his fine was remitted.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST BY A TELEGRAPH MASTER.

James Walshe, a public servant, who was entrusted with moneys belonging to the Government of Bombay, was charged with having, on the 11th August, 1885, as telegraph master of the Telegraph office at Ganesh Khind, committed criminal breach of trust in respect of a sum of Rs. 557-11. He was further charged with criminal misappropriation in respect of the amount. Mr. Jardine, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared fer the prosecution ; and Mr. Fox defended the prisoner.

Mr. Fox asked for a jury the majority of whom were Europeans. The following gentlemen were challenged by the defence :—Messrs. J. H. Roberts, E. F. Regel, and Syed Mahomed. At Mr. Fox's request, prisoner was allowed a chair, on the ground that he had been ailing for some months.

Mr. Jardine, in addressing the jury for the prosecution, said that the prisoner was in charge of the telegraph office attached to Ganesh Khind for the use of His Excellency the Governor, and as such had certain moneys entrusted to him. The learned counsel need scarcely tell the jury that a latent intention on the part of the prisoner to replace the moneys appropriated by him would not affect the question of guilt ; for the moment he appropriated the money, the criminal breach of trust was complete. As telegraph master, the prisoner was entrusted with a small sum of money for petty expenses, and with stamps, which amounted in value to Rs. 850. The constituents of the office being officers attached to the Governor's household, a fortnight's or longer credit was sometimes given for charges, and bills were sent in. The prisoner was allowed to borrow small sums from the stamp impress fund for the purchase of fresh stamps, but in every case, and under all circumstances, the moneys in his charge were to be shown in the stamp imprest account ; stamps, cash, and entries in the cash-book. The cash box for the use of the office was provided by Government, and was fastened to the ground ; and the attention of the telegraph master was frequently called to the necessity of keeping all the stamps, imprest stamps, and cash in the cash-box. In case of the stamps imprest being found short, it was the duty of the inspecting officer to suspend the telegraph master at once. On the 15th July last the telegraph superintendent examined the prisoner's cash-box, and he reported that the total amount in charge of the prisoner was Rs. 830, exclusive of Rs. 20 borrowed for the purchase of stamps. At the end of every month it was the duty of the telegraph master to send his account to the chief office, showing the amount of expenditure during the month and the balance of cash in hand. The prisoner's account for July, 1885, not having been received, Mr. Huller, telegraph superintendent, was on the 11th August ordered to proceed and examine the accounts. Prisoner was not in the office. Mr. Huller and others went into his room, and he was found lying in bed in a state of semi-consciousness, and a bottle of cyanide of silver was lying on a table by the bed-side. The suggestion of the prosecution was that the accounts not having been sent in, and Mr. Huller having come up to examine them, the prisoner was frightened, and had taken the poison. When Mr. Huller asked for the key of the cash-box, prisoner said it was with a pleader in Poona named Pandurang. The cash-book was not forthcoming. Mr. Huller obtained medical assistance, and the prisoner rallied afterwards. As the cash-box could not be opened, Mr. Huller had it sealed before he left. The next day the box was dug out from the ground and removed to Poona. The prisoner was that day called upon to show the Rs. 830 worth of stamps, or their equivalent. He could only produce Rs. 72-6 worth of stamps and Rs. 146-4 in cash, and receipts for Rs. 38 for moneys to be recovered. The Rs. 146-4 were borrowed by the prisoner from one of the signallers. He further borrowed Rs. 300 from Mr. Leo, clerk to Mr. Hart, Private Secretary to the Governor. The willingness of friends to assist the prisoner by loans of money was, said the learned counsel, no answer to the charge made against him. On the 13th August the cash-box was opened, but not a pie was found in it. It was the old story of temptation : the prisoner being pressed with debts, had used the money in his charge. On the 23rd July a writ was out against him from the Poona court for Rs. 3,289 due to Nugoomull Chimajee, and he had presented a petition to be adjudged an insolvent and to be granted the benefit of the Insolvency Act. The petition was signed by the prisoner and by Pandurang, the pleader who had the key of the cash-box. Prisoner was in the receipt of Rs. 162 a month, besides some travelling allowances, and he had contracted debts to the extent of Rs. 3,289, but had no good assets. On the 11th August last he was in his usual state of health, and he took the dose of poison on hearing of Mr. Huller's arrival to examine his accounts. The prosecution said that he took the poison to escape the consequences of the criminal breach of trust he had committed.

Evidence was called for the prosecution.

Mr. Arthur Huller said he was in August last officiating telegraph superintendent of the Poona sub-division, and was now confirmed in the appointment. The prisoner was telegraph master of the Governor's telegraph office at Ganesh Khind. Witness produced the sanction of the Director-General of Telegraphs for the prosecution of the prisoner. The sum of Rs. 50 was the petty cash imprest given to prisoner. Besides that that the prisoner was in charge of the stamp imprest. The money received should, under the regulations, be put into the cash-chest until it was necessary to buy more stamps ; so that the cash-chest should contain the cash or the stamps imprest. In case the telegraph master borrowed any small sum from the cash-chest, it should be shown in the cash-book as cash imprest. The persons who used the telegraph office at Ganesh Khind were almost entirely members of the Governor's staff. Sometimes they did not pay cash at once, but did so every fortnight or so, as the bills were sent in by the telegraph master. The practice was that the cash-chest should contain the stamps, the cash, and the stamp imprest, except small sums borrowed, which would appear in the cash-book. On the 14th July the prisoner had Rs. 850 in his charge in stamp imprest ; and on that date, when the witness examined the office, everything was in order as regarded the accounts. Rs. 20 had been borrowed from the stamp imprest, which sum was duly entered in the cash-book, and was duly accounted for. Thus the stamp imprest was reduced to Rs. 830, in stamps, cash, and stamp receipts. At the end of the montht he account from the cash-book was to be made up and sent to the Chief Superintendent in Bombay, showing the stamp imprest, the amount of the cash in hand, the stamp receipts, &c. At the end of the month of July it was the prisoner's duty to have sent in the cash account. Hearing that it had not been received, witness of his own motion went to the prisoner's office at Ganesh Khind. He saw Mr. McKoy there. Not finding the prisoner there, Mr. McKoy was sent for by him. He came, and reported that prisoner had taken poison. Witness went to his private quarters, and found him lying in bed in a semi-conscious state. Witness went to Government House and fetched Dr. Irving, who treated prisoner. There was a glass with a sediment in it, which witness removed to the telegraph office. Prisoner, in answer to the witness, said that the cash-book was in the cash-chest, and that the key was with a pleader in Poona. The next day the cash-chest was dug up and removed to Poona, but it contained no money or stamps. A signaller was sent to the prisoner, and brought from him Rs. 72-14 in stamps, Rs. 146 in cash, and stamp receipts for Rs. 38, making in all Rs. 315, together with a memo. initialed by the prisoner. Seeing the large deficiency, witness gave information to the police and laid a change against the prisoner of criminal breach of trust. On the 13th signaller McKoy asked witness if the case would be stopped on the whole of the money being paid in. Witness went with him to the Chief Superintendent, Mr. Lane, who, however, said that nothing could then be done to stop the case.

In cross-examination by Mr. Fox.—Prisoner, I believe, has been over twenty years in the department, and during that period has on frequent occasions been commended by his superiors. I have known him only since February last. I have seen several testimonials given him by persons out of the department and by late Governors of Bombay. I have heard that he was selected to accompany the Prince of Wales when His Royal Highness was in India. It may be that he was also selected to accompany Lord Ripon. I sometimes happen to be late in submitting my accounts. Prisoner told me that he has been troubled in his domestic relations. He made a statement to me to that effect at Mahableshwar. He seemed to be very much harassed owing to the unhappy relations that exist between him and his wife.

Mr. Fox.—I believe he showed you a bite on his arm inflicted on him by his wife ?

Witness.—Yes. In July last he made an application for three months' leave, and asked for an advance of three months' pay. The Director-General sanctioned an advance of two months' pay, but directed that, before he could take advantage of his leave, he was to show that his accounts were good.

Mr. Fox.—I think the prisoner told the magistrate at Poona that he took the contents of the glass only to frighten his wife ?

Witness.—He may have said so.

He thought it would only act as a strong purgative and nothing more ?—I cannot say. I initiated the legal proceedings. Whether the money was forthcoming or not, I could not have stopped the prosecution.

Mr. G. E. McKoy, signaller, said that, seeing the prisoner in trouble, he had expressed his willingness to lend him Rs. 300. He also endeavoured to raise money from some friends. Prisoner and his wife were not living on good terms. He had told witness that Mrs. Walshe was addicted to drink.

Mr. Sutherland Ross, a signaller, was next called. He declined to kiss the Bible, saying he was a deist. He was solemnly affirmed, and gave evidence confirmatory of the statements of the last witness.

To Mr. Fox.—The prisoner has a wife and a family of six children, the eldest being 12 or 13 years of age. In about two years more he would be entitled to pension. It was a custom of the prisoner usually to keep the stamp imprest and cash in his private quarters. The telegrams at Ganesh Khind were sometimes very long, up to Rs. 200, and sometimes up to Rs. 500. The cash-book was produced from prisoner's private quarters.

To Mr. Jardine.—I have not known an instance in which the whole of the stamp imprest has been used up. The cash-chest was always locked. I don't think prisoner used it for any purpose whatever. I have a strong sympathy with the prisoner, or rather with the prisoner's family. I don't know whether the cash-chest was opened when Mr. Huller came or not. I was not present.

Other witnesses were examined.

Mr. Fox, in addressing the jury, said that when an offer was made to pay in the money that was found deficient, the Telegraph Department put its foot down and said "No." This in itself was a hard case. The prisoner had been for two days at death's door. There was no necessity for the prisoner, who had been granted a protection order, to use the money in his office for the purpose of meeting his debts. The learned counsel asked the jury to hold that the deficiency had arisen from nothing more than carelessness on the part of the prisoner, for which he could not be blamed ; for not only was the wording of the rules vague, but the Telegraph Department itself was slack. The jury would not convict a man and blast his future career because he had been careless. He was charged with misappropriation of money, but the money had not been traced to his creditors or other persons, as the prosecution were bound to do. A man with the prisoner's record of services ; a man who had been frequently commended by his superiors, who had been selected to accompany nearly every illustrious person travelling in India, who in two years more would be entitled to his pension, who had paid large sums of money towards a fund for the benefit of his family, was not a man likely to criminate himself in this way. He took the poison merely to frighten his wife, not thinking the result might be fatal. Suicide was certainly not intended.

His lordship, in summing up the case, said the learned counsel for the defence had blamed the department for instituting the prosecution ; but it seemed to his lordship that they could not but do so. They were perfectly right in bringing the case before the court ; and whatever the result might be, it was in the interest of the whole community that such a prosecution should be instituted.

The jury, after a short consultation, found the prisoner guilty of criminal breach of trust as a public servant, at the same time strongly recommending him to mercy.

In answer to the judge, Mr. Jardine said he did not intend to proceed against the prisoner on the other charge, of attempting to commit suicide. A formal verdict of not guilty was returned on that charge.

The prisoner, when asked if he had anything to say before sentence was passed, referred to the long list of meritorious services he had rendered, the high opinions hitherto entertained of him by his superiors, and the offers of bribes he had rejected ; remarking that the prosecution had ingeniously kept back from the jury the papers which might have told in his favour.

The judge, in passing sentence, said—James Walshe, I fully concur with the jury in the conclusion they have come to, that you are guilty of this criminal breach of trust which has been so fully investigated. At the same time, I am quite ready to give every consideration to the excellent character you have borne all along, to the services you have rendered, and the strong recommendation to mercy made by the jury. I think this is one of those instances in which people overstep the line of honesty, and are tempted to dishonesty, from extravagance of some kind or other. You have abused the trust that was reposed in you. I should be very glad to give you a lenient sentence ; but a case like this is to be looked at from two different points of view ; not only as a punishment to yourself, but as a warning to others who may be tempted to follow your pernicious example. The Code enables me to give you a maximum punishment of ten years. I think the exigencies of justice will be satisfied in this case if I give you two years' rigorous imprisonment.

The court then adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow (Wednesday), morning.

THE MAHOMEDAN ARCHITECTURE OF WESTERN INDIA.

A most interesting collection of drawings and photographs, illustrative of the Mahomedan architecture of Western India, has just been arranged for exhibition in the great central hall of the Edinburgh Museum of Science and Art. They are the work of Dr. James Burgess, LL. D., C. I. E., Government Archæological Surveyor for Western and Southern India, aided by Mr. Henry Cousens, L. C. E., head assistant in Western India, and native draughtsmen specially trained for the work. The existence of this beautiful series of drawings having come to the knowledge of the director of the Museum—Colonel Murdoch Smith, R. E.—that officer at once placed himself in communication with Dr. Burgess, who kindly acceded to his request for the loan, of a typical selection, provided the sanction of Government were obtained. Colonel Murdoch Smith consequently applied to the Secretary of State for India, and, in reply, was informed that Lord Randolph Churchill had much pleasure in sanctioning the proposed loan.

The most casual observer can hardly fail to be struck with the endless variety of ornamentation displayed in this collection, which illustrates only one of the districts (Gujarat) of our great Eastern Empire. As mere specimens of delicate pen and ink drawing, irrespective of historical and architectural interest, the exhibition is a remarkable one, and shows to what degree of artistic skill the native draughtsmen can attain under judicious guidance and instruction. It is intended to follow up the present selection by others, from the portfolios of the Archæological Survey, illustrative of Brahminical and Buddhist architecture. The Government of India is certainly to be congratulated on the success of their enlightened policy in thus preserving, by means of a systematic survey, conducted by such competent men as Dr. Burgess, a record of the beautiful monuments of the country, especially of such of them as are falling into decay. —*The Scotsman.*

THE CRISIS IN EASTERN EUROPE.

The Ambassadors at Constantinople received notice on Wednesday, Nov. 5, that a decree has been issued sanctioning the meeting of the Conference for the settlement of the Bulgarian question. Writing on Wednesday, before the action of the Porte was known, the Berlin correspondent of the *Times* says:—" No slight apprehension is felt here on account of the grave difference of opinion which is known to divide several of the Powers on the subject that will engage the attention of the Constantinople Conference. In particular, the attitude of England causes much uneasiness. For, in replying to the Porte's invitation to the Conference, Lord Salisbury, while accepting, in common with the other Powers, the principle of the return to the *status quo ante* as the basis of its deliberations, expressly reserved England's liberty of action with respect to the means that might be suggested for enforcing its decision, 'as, for example, by the sending of Turkish troops into Eastern Roumelia.' Thus Lord Salisbury took away with one hand what he gave with the other, and the important reservation which he made cannot but have an influence on the discussions of the Conference. It is surmised, here at least that a knowledge of this reservation on the part of England is the secret of the obstinate attitude which Prince Alexander has again begun to display within the last day or two." The belief is—though whether well-founded or not it is impossible to say—that the policy of Downing-street with regard to the Bulgarian revolution has been to a very great extent coloured by influences emanating from Balmoral; and the obstinacy with which Prince Alexander is sticking to his colours is instanced as an obvious proof that he must have some source of direct or indirect encouragement outside of himself; as well as that the diplomacy of a constitutional State like England has not yet altogether ceased to be modified by the family connections and strong personal predilections of its Sovereign. It is a curious symptom, at any rate that several semi-official prints here, which never write of anything save on the winking of authority, have lately begun to comment on this subject with excessive boldness and the word 'Battenbergism' has been coined to denote the personal tendency supposed to have ever exercised a certain influence on the will of England's Prime and Foreign Minister. What amount of truth there is at the bottom of these bold conjectures it is impossible to say; but their currency in the German press deserves to be recorded as a significant sigh of the times, and as an echo, perhaps, of the displeasure which found expression in certain high places when the brother of Prince Alexander of Bulgaria was elevated to the steps of a great throne."

Reports that Servian troops have been ordered to cross the Bulgarian frontier have been made frequently recently, and have been as often contradicted. A most positive announcement to this effect was made on Tuesday, Nov 4, when it was said that the King and his staff had gone to Pirot, that the commanders of divisions had received orders to assume the offensive, and that the Servian troops might be expected to enter Bulgarian territory next day. A later report says, however, that the Servian army, 80,000 strong, is still awaiting orders to march into Bulgaria; and another correspondent says that no action will be taken till the decision of the Conference of the representatives of the Powers is known. It is reported that 40,000 rifles have arrived in Servia, together with uniforms ordered at Brunn. The Military Academy cadet, and the military employed in the reserve have left for the army. Six thousand winter overcoats have been offered for the army by private persons. Queen Natalie has taken in hand the supply of linen, has ordered forty sewing-machines from Pesth, and is hard at work with the ladies of Belgrade. There is no relaxation of the military preparations on the part of Turkey. The despatch of troops to Salonica and Prevetza continues without cessation as fast as the men can be hurried forward. The attitude of Greece is causing uneasiness. It is said that the war movement has got beyond the control of the Government, and that a revolutionary movement is feared.

The report that the Russian Government is opposed to the union of two Bulgarias has produced an unfavourable impression at Philippopolis and given rise to fresh manifestations of loyalty to Prince Alexander. On Saturday afternoon, Nov. 1, the Prince received deputations from various parts of Southern Bulgaria, who presented memorials in favour of the complete union of Roumelia with Bulgaria, and offering to sacrifice all rather than to submit to the restoration of the former condition of affairs. In reply, the Prince expressed regret that some of the Powers from whom he had expected support had shown themselves adverse to the change, but added that others from whom he expected nothing were well-disposed towards Roumelia. He regretted the action of Servia, but hoped that the Conference would do its utmost to bring about a peaceable solution.

Count Kalnoky on Saturday (Nov. 1) answered a number of questions addressed to him by six members of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Hungarian Delegation. He assured the Delegation in the most positive manner that no change had occurred since its previous meeting last year in the relations of Austria-Hungary with Germany and Russia. Beyond the ordinary international treaties no special understanding existed with Russia. Respecting affairs in Bulgaria, Count Kalnoky declared that the Government acted logically in now regarding a return to the provisions of the Berlin Treaty as the only right course, adding that this was from the beginning the view taken by the three Emperors. There was ground for believing that there would now be no opposition on the part of the populations, and also for the hope that the Powers, in virtue of their moral influence, would succeed in restoring the former state of things. He would not, however, say that the Organic Statute of Eastern Roumelia was not capable of improvement. With reference to Servia, Count Kalnoky denied that Austria had declared that she would not protect the interests of Servia if she made any attempt to occupy the territory claimed before the close of the Conference. " No such declaration has been made," said Count Kalnoky. He further stated that he attached great importance to the Austrian relations with Servia, and Servia knew that her interests were always kept in view by the Austrian Government. The Servian mobilization had been a rash step; but Servia now knew that the restoration of the *status quo* in its full meaning was more desirable than any territorial acquisition; and if the Powers succeeded in restoring the Berlin Treaty, Servia would be perfectly satisfied.

According to reports from Janina, great excitement prevails among the Mahommedans in consequence of the warlike preparations of Greece. At Janina, Prevesa, Argyro-Kastro, and Berat assemblies of notables have been held. At these assemblies it was resolved to send a telegram of submission and an address to the Porte in order to declare that the Mohammedans would never consent to an alteration of the existing state of things. From Scutari it is announced that Mustapha Assym Pasha is on his way to the town with reinforcements, and that the Porte has resolved to distribute 10,000 Martini rifles among the Mussulman population to arm them against possible attacks by the Montenegrins.

THE AFGHAN FRONTIER QUESTION.

According to the latest news received at St. Petersburg on Nov. 1 the Russian Commission for the Delimitation of the Afghan Frontier must by this time have very nearly reached its destination. Before leaving Tiflis to join it, M. Lessar, who, by the way, was robbed of about £20 the day after his arrival in the capital of the Caucasus, was induced to deliver a lecture before the Tiflis branch of the Imperial Geographical Society on the subject of the frontier and the London protocol.

Beginning with the so-called Gortchakoff-Clarendon Convention, made by Lord Granville in 1872, M. Lessar traced the negotiations concerning the frontier line down to the protocol, gave an account of the Afghan side of the frontier from the maps and information supplied by the members of the English Frontier Commission, and extolled the superior advantages obtained by Russia. He laid considerable stress upon the fact that Russia retains the outlet of the Zulfikar Pass, and entered into a long refutation of M. Veniukoff's assertion that Russia had made a bad bargain. M. Lessar and M. Veniukoff are now bitter enemies. M. Lessar says that M. Veniukoff has been misled by the inaccuracy of the latest English maps, wherein he has noticed a large number of blue marks which appear to indicate the existence of abundant supplies of water on the Afghan side; whereas in reality they only represent ravines flooded with water after heavy rains, and otherwise, for the most part, dry and affording no means of irrigating the land. The watered pastures acquired by the Russian Saryks are incomparably better.

M. Lessar then gave a description of Russia's future neighbours, the Jamshidi, Khazari, &c., taken from recent English sources, but had his doubts as to the accuracy of the information. Strategical considerations, he observed, were not of first-rate importance, as Afghanistan was only a weak Power whose frontier would always be open to Russia, and this was why the Barkhut range, which was certainly a better frontier from a military point of view, had been conceded to Afghanistan.

The Tiflis correspondent of the *Novosti*, in his account of the lecture, says that it made a bad impression, especially among M. Lessar's military auditors. His calling Afghanistan an insignificant Power, and underrating the value of a strategical frontier, quite offended the military element. M. Lessar in frontier arrangement only cares for the ethnographical principle, and well-watered pastures for his beloved Turcoman nomads; whereas the military party considers a strategical position of vital importance. The correspondent twits M. Lessar with drawing the material for his lecture almost exclusively from English sources.

MR. BRIGHT ON THE BURMESE WAR.

Mr. Bright, in addressing his first meeting at Birmingham on the 5th inst., made the following reference to the Burmese War:—I find that the moment the present Government came into office we had melancholy rumours of an approaching war in India. I know not how far the authorities here may be responsible, but I presume that nothing of the kind would be done except by the concurrence of the governing power of this country. I met the other day a gentleman intimately connected with Calcutta, who is largely concerned there in business, who is of excellent character and repute, and he was expressing his alarm at the state of things there, and at the probability of a war with the King of Burmah. I am sorry we have not more accurate accounts; but the newspaper have given us almost no information on the subject. They think a war with Burmah is not worth much in the leading articles of the newspapers; but I understood from this gentleman that the whole matter was a dispute between a trading association in India, which had made a contract with the King of Burmah to cut down timber in his forests and to bring it to Calcutta or to other parts of India for sale in India, and the Burmese Government, and that it was said on the part of the Burmese Government that the contractors—this Company—were cutting timber where they had no right, or more than they had a right to cut. The Company denied this, and there was a dispute between the parties of this contract. I do not see from any papers that I have read about it that there has been any fair attempt at negotiation or at arbitration. It is not a question between the Government of Bengal, or the Government of England and the Government of Burmah, but between these contractors for the timber and the Government of Burmah with whom they have contracted. It seems to be one of those questions which by no means can justify preparations for war, threats of war, and an ultimatum being sent to the King of Burmah's capital saying if he does not agree to it by the 12th of this month, or some early date, the ships are all ready—they are always ready (laughter)—and the soldiers are ready, and war will be made upon him. I daresay that King Theebaw is an unpleasant individual. Many of these semi-barbarous potentates are, to our view, very cruel, and do very unjust things. That he may have done them I think is not at all unlikely. But I have observed for the last three or four years in the papers a score of paragraphs at one time or another, in which everything that was evil was said of the King of Burmah, and I was satisfied that the man who sent those paragraphs was acting in interests perfectly unknown, I dare say, to the newspaper people here, but in the interests of the civilians and the officers, all hungry for more territory, for more patronage, for more salaries, for more pensions, for more honours and promotions when war is over. The Governor General of India, who is a man, I should say, less likely than most men that I know to wish to do anything wrong of this kind, a man of great success in all the offices that he had held, and a man in whom I should be disposed to place great confidence—the Governor General in Calcutta is surrounded by a great swarm of men, civilian and military, people whose hope of promotion, fame, and success depends, to a considerable extent, upon what they call military operations. If they go to Mandalay, if they go to Burmah and attack the King and his Government, he can be easily overthrown, his country can be put under some sort of government, or it can be annexed to our Indian territory; and if there is one thing more than another upon which sensible men are agreed, it is that our Indian territory is big enough (hear, hear.) And if there is another thing upon which I think sensible men in India are agreed, it is this—that to incur large expense for a war of this kind is embarrassing the finances of India. It would be necessary, in all probability, to impose an income-tax—the most irritating and offensive form of taxation in that country—or to raise the salt duties, the most oppressive tax paid by the great body, the millions of the people. All that may have to come about, improvements stopped, the famine fund again pillaged or not continued, and the evils to India—to the 200 millions under English power—all those evils might be brought about, far more than I can mention or describe, by any indication of violence such as, if we are to believe the newspapers, is now intended by the Government at Calcutta. I hope it is not so. I met not long ago a gentleman who has been more than thirty years in India. He has been in the Civil Service. I have never met with a man from India (and I have met with scores, and conversed with them) who appeared to know so much of all parts of India, and about all the Europeans there. He had also a great acquaintance with the natives, over whom he had been called to act. He told me that nothing could be more advantageous to this country than the policy of the Government during the last five years of Lord Ripon (cheers). He said he believed that if the previous Governments of Lord Lytton in India, and Lord Salisbury in the Indian Office here had lasted, and continued the same policy and with the same principles for five years longer, calamities and catastrophes would have taken place in India equal to, perhaps much superior and more grievous, than those which took place in the year 1857—the year of the Indian Mutiny. Now India is very tranquil; the people are the most docile people in the world; if it had not been so you could not have conquered them, you could not have maintained your authority there. They are a people that would be grateful for everything that was just and liberal to them (cheers). They are grateful to Lord Ripon; they are not grateful to Lord Lytton; they are grateful to Lord Ripon, and they will be grateful to Lord Dufferin if he pursues a similar course. We thought that annexation was done with, and we should never have it any more. It was annexation to a large extent that brought about the Mutiny. Annexation, in my opinion, is the most dangerous of fallacies, as it is also the most odious of crimes, and I hope at any rate that the people of England will keep their eyes upon the question. I shall be glad when the time comes, I hope it is coming, when there will not be a mere sullen acquiescence in wars that are undertaken by the Governments, be they Tory Governments, or be they Liberal Governments. I hope the time is coming when no man can hold office as Prime Minister of this country who declares war in a cause whose absolute necessity—I do not admit any such case, but I put it thus to you—is not palpable and acknowledged by all reasonable men in the country (cheers).

THE AGITATION FOR DISESTABLISHMENT.

The following correspondence has been published:—

Howick, Oct. 16.

My Lord,—In consequence of the circular lately issued by the Liberation Society describing the organization it has established for obtaining promises of support for its views from candidates for seats in the new Parliament, it appears to me highly desirable that the friends of the Church of England should make as strenuous and as well-directed efforts for its defence as its enemies are making for its overthrow. With this view I beg to suggest to your lordship, as chairman of the executive committee of the Church Defence Institution, that much good might be done by issuing an address to the electors who are friendly to the Church, pointing out to them the necessity for their exerting themselves for this purpose, and I enclose such an address for your consideration. I have no doubt that this address might be greatly improved, but it is of so much more importance that it should be issued at once than that it should be very well expressed that I venture to recommend that it should be published immediately in such form as your lordship may approve, without the loss of time which must arise from consulting a number of persons as to the wording of it. For myself, I shall be ready to sign it in any shape you may decide upon, provided its purport is substantially the same as that which I have proposed. I have to add that I think it would be inexpedient to lose time in seeking for a large number of signatures to the address; it is only necessary to have so many as to obtain for it the attention of the public.

I have the honour to be, my lord, your lordship's obedient servant,

Grey.

The Lord Egerton of Tatton.

9, Bridge-street, Westminster, Oct. 1/.

My Lord,—I have great pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of your lordship's letter, and quite agree with you as to the desirability of issuing such an address as you propose, especially if it is signed by well-known Liberal Churchmen.

I think it necessary to remind many that disestablishment necessarily involves disendowment, and that means the confiscation to secular uses of a large amount of property given by private donors for the service of the Church.

The recent proposal that free schools are to be provided, to the probable extinction of religious denominational education, out of the funds created by the disendowment of the Church is an additional reason why Churchmen should no longer be bound by party ties, but should combine together, as you have suggested, to maintain the union of Church and State.

I would therefore join you in urging Churchmen, independently of party, to rally together in defence of our National Church, and to support the Church Defence Institution by enabling it to carry out, on a more extended scale than its funds have hitherto permitted, the important work of Church defence.

I am, your obedient servant,

Egerton of Tatton.

The Right Honourable the Earl Grey.

To our fellow-countrymen who are entitled to votes in the approaching election.

We who have signed this address, being laymen, firmly convinced that the maintenance of the Church of England in the position it now holds, is of vital importance to the nation, desire to call your attention to the danger to which the Church, as a great national institution, will be exposed, if you should fail to use your votes in the approaching elections for its defence. You must all be aware that the enemies of the Church who have assumed the name of Liberationists are making strenuous efforts throughout the country to extort from candidates for seats in the new Parliament promises that, if elected, they will vote for the disestablishment of the Church, and in a recent circular the Executive Committee of the Liberation Society has described the skilful organization it has created for this purpose, and boasted of the success it has met with.

It is not disputed that a very large number of promises to vote against the Church has been obtained, but the gravity of this fact is not sufficiently understood. Because these promises have usually been vague, and in many instances given with reluctance, it is supposed to be unlikely that general assent would be given to any measure of disestablishment.

So far as the immediate future is concerned, this may probably be a correct anticipation, but if a majority of the members of the House of Commons should be returned, pledged to the principle of depriving the Church of England of the position it now holds, it must soon become impossible for any Administration to maintain itself in power without Parliament taking in hand a measure for that purpose. And there is great danger that if the friends of the Church stand by without taking vigorous measures of self-defence, its enemies, by their activity and skilful electioneering tactics, might secure a majority in the House of Commons, in spite of there being a minority in the nation. This is what we must expect to happen if there should be apathy and an absence of vigorous and well-directed exertion on the part of Englishmen who desire to maintain the National Church, during the next few weeks. If they wish to preserve this great national institution they have no time to lose, but must be up and stirring. It is not enough that they should individually refuse their votes to every candidate for a seat in Parliament who declines to pledge himself to resist the projects of the Liberationists.

In order to contend with success against the organization of that party, there must be organization on the other side. The Liberationists have extorted promises of support from many unwilling candidates by leading them to believe that only by that means can they secure their elections; candidates should be made to understand that by yielding to such pressure they will lose more votes than they will gain. This might easily be accomplished if the friends of the Church would seek the strength derived from combind action, and would form societies in the different constituencies for the purpose of demanding from every candidate an assurance of loyal support to the Established Church. Persons of all varieties of political opinion should be asked to join such societies which should be kept quite aloof from party politics, making the defence of the Church the sole object of their union.

We beg earnestly to recommend these suggestions to your consideration.

Grey	Fitzwilliam
Westminster	Devon
Fortescue	Ducie
Penzance	Ebury
Crewe	Selborne
Warren de Tabley	J. C. Dundas
Bedford	T. Hughes
Mount-Temple	G. Harwood
Halifax	E. P. Bouverie
Somerset	

MR. GLADSTONE AND DISESTABLISHMENT.

Mr. Bosworth Smith has received the following letter from Mr. Gladstone:—

Hawarden Castle, Oct. 31.

My Dear Sir,—I thank you for several more than courteous reference to myself in your letter to the *Times*, which I have read with interest. You state in the first of them that this is the crisis of the question whether the Church of England shall be disestablished, and you call upon me to declare my views upon that crisis. I entirely differ from your opinion that the crisis has arrived, and I consider that in discussing this crisis which has not arrived, and is not likely to arrive, I should commit a gross error by drawing off public attention, as far as in me lies, from those matters which are likely to employ the ensuing Parliament to other matters not less important in themselves, but for which the public mind is in no way prepared.

We have before us a group of great political and social questions on which the Liberal party are agreed, and prepared to act; there are other questions lying wholly beyond these—lying in what you observe I have called the dim and distant future—on which the members of the party are not only not prepared to act, but are not agreed as to the side which they should take respectively. It is at least an intelligible manœuvre for the Tories fearful of the aproaching verdict of the country to aim at thrusting aside the matured subjects on which they have now to confront united party and forcing forward other subjects on which differences prevail so that judgment may be given not on what is before the country, but on what is not, and so that the Liberal force may not be united but divided. Accordingly, it is not by the Liberals, or the Radical portion of the Liberals, that the great subject of English Disestablishment is at this moment forced forward; it is forced forward by the Tories, to whose obvious motive I have referred, and I regret to find from your letters that you think their manœuvre may in certain cases have some promise of success. I trust these cases will be few because I am certain they will be unfortunate. The more our opponents succeed in raising a premature alarm, in attracting the votes of the Churchmen, in withdrawing from the Liberal councils all moderating influences, and in forcing, so far as they can, the article of Disestablishment into the Liberal creed, the earlier in its time and the worse in its form will be the crisis you desire to avert. Whether the Tories will greatly lament the acceleration of that crisis, provided the fear of it shall have strengthened them as a party in the meantime, I do not feel sure; but I cannot consent to put a bandage on my eyes and to take part in playing their game.

For my own part, I have embraced no new opinion, and I have neither shared in nor assented to any attack upon the Church; but I have never been in the habit of blowing the trumpet for battles in which I could take no part, and I cannot now agree to darken the controversy in which we are engaged, and hazard its issue by perplexing the public mind with topics which are perfectly unreal, with respect to the true political and social crisis of this election, and with which I have an entire assurance that, if hereafter they become practical, it will be for others and not for me to deal.—I remain, my dear Sir, faithfully yours,

W. E. Gladstone.

To this letter Mr. Bosworth Smith has written an answer. With reference to Mr. Gladstone's statement that he does not know that a crisis has arrived, and that he declines to express an opinion on a question which is not immediately before the electors, Mr. Bosworth Smith says:—

I venture to submit that a question on which the Liberationists are boasting that 480 Liberal candidates have already pledged themselves with more or less distinctness, and which is agitating the country at this moment from end to end as it has certainly not been agitated for the last quarter of a century, is pre-eminently a question upon which the great leader who has just been instrumental in conferring the franchise on two millions of agricultural labourers is not only entitled, but is almost bound, to give them the benefit of his matured opinion and advice. And all the more would this seem to be the case, when we remember that the question at issue is one that you have specially made your own, and on which it is well-known that you cherish the deepest convictions; that it is a question which touches on the most permanent forces and the most sacred instincts of our nature, and, therefore, far transcends in importance the issues—trifling enough in comparison—of this or that Liberal victory, or this or that Conservative defeat; above all, that it is an extremely difficult and complicated question, on which false statements have been industriously made, base motives have been unsparingly appealed to, and fallacious hopes have been unscrupulously raised, such as it might well be the pleasure and the pride of a statesman trusted and beloved as you are trusted and beloved, without counting the consequences, heroically to sweep away.

Hundreds of communications which have reached Mr. Bosworth Smith from men of all shades of opinion, Nonconformists as well as Churchmen, are all agreed in deploring that owing to political considerations Mr. Gladstone maintains a prolonged silence at a time when the Church, of which he has always been so prominent a champion, is in imminent peril. Mr. Bosworth Smith cannot think that it is in any sense true that it is the Tories who have brought this question to the front, or that, taking the party as a whole, they are other than strongly, nay passionately, attached to the Church of England. It may be technically true that it is not by Liberal speakers that the question is being brought at this precise moment into such prominence. Perhaps not. It is not their cue. They have gained, and are still gaining their and more effectually by what they abstain from saying than by anything which they actually say. They have, with few exceptions, from the first been only too anxious to avoid giving a plain answer to an embarrassing question. But Mr. Chamberlain has not been so reticent.

Mr. Chamberlain's moral courage, his directness of speech, his impatience of all opposition and control, his ignorance of history, and his contempt for it, his curious narrowness of view, and, I will add, the ignorance of so large a part of many of his audiences, have all combined, in the absence of weightier utterances by weightier men, to make him apparently and for the time, on this question master of the situation. He has never disguised his hatred of the Church of England or his contempt for it. The reprieve which he threw to the Church the other day at Trowbridge, forgetful perhaps of his somewhat different tone at Glasgow, was not so much as hinted at till he was taken aback by the wave of opposition, unprecedented in its force and volume, which he saw gathering around him; and, even so, it was carefully limited to the ensuing Parliament.

But nobody doubts that Mr. Chamberlain's forbearance is to be measured by his inability to injure.

The pressure which has made the question of Disestablishment a burning question is, in fact, the pressure of the caucus; and of the caucus, as everybody knows, with all its exquisite mechanism, it is Mr. Chamberlain who is the parent and the presiding genius. When caucus after caucus demands, and candidate after candidate is forced, in his ignorance or his helplessness, his bewilderment or his despair, to give a binding pledge to vote for Disestablishment, I fail to see how friends of the Church who, at the last moment, and in like despair, are taking up the cudgels in her defence can be accused of starting the Disestablishment agitation for the benefit of the Tory party.

Mr. Bosworth Smith notes with thankfulness Mr. Gladstone's statement that " he has embraced no new opinion, and has neither shared in nor assented to any attack upon the Church." But he would have preferred to hear even now in Midlothian a few sentences embodying "the thoughts that have breathed and the words that have burned on this selfsame subject in so many of your writings and so many of your speeches, over a space now of more than fifty years, and have helped to give you your unique, your magnificent position in this country." In conclusion the writer calls upon Mr. Gladstone to sound a retreat when a false move has been made, by some of the more restless and reckless of his lieutenants.

LORD SALISBURY ON THE CHURCH.

The Marquis of Salisbury addressed a crowded and enthusiastic meeting of Conservatives in the Victoria Hall, South London, on Nov. 4. He denied that the Conservatives has pushed forward the question of disestablishing the Church. He said:—You know what it was that induced us to call the attention of the country to the danger that was before us. Lord Granville says I have disturbed the sleeping lion (Laughter). Well, I should not give that name exactly to the wild beast we have disturbed (great laughter and cheers). At all events if he was sleeping, his sleep is of a most extraordinary character. Not only had you this announcement from Mr. Chamberlain, the most active and energetic of the Liberal leaders—not only had you his denunciation of the Church couched in the language of the utmost acrimony, delivered by him, both, I think, at Glasgow and Bradford, but you had this other very remarkable phenomenon—you have 500 Liberal candidates pledged already to Disestablishment (hear, hear). Do you call that a sleeping lion (cheers and laughter.) And when the matter was brought before the Leaders of the Liberal Party what notice did they take of it? Well, Lord Derby always thought it must come (laughter) and he offered Wales as an instalment (laughter.) Mr. Goschen absolutely declined to pledge himself for or against it; but when pushed very hard he said he would do precisely what Mr. Gladstone did (laughter.) And Mr. Gladstone said that he could not discern the dim and distant courses of the future, but that he did not think it would do people so much harm as they thought (laughter). Well, perhaps you think as, Mr. Gladstone seems to think himself, that that was an authoritative expression of opinion of friends of the Church. I want you to interpret Mr. Gladstone's language as it ought to be interpreted—namely, by Mr. Gladstone's own former language. You must not interpret Japanese by Chinese (hear, hear). You must not interpret Mr. Gladstone's sentences by the language of ordinary Englishmen (laughter). Gladstone must be interpreted by Gladstone, and by no other interpretation (renewed laughter). And now I want you remembering the " dim and distant courses of futurity—I want you to hear what Mr. Gladstone said about the Irish Church two years and a-half before he moved the Resolutions which destroyed it (cheers). This was June 8th, 1885. Remember that it was early in 1868 that he moved the Resolutions by which the Irish Church was destroyed. " The question," he said " was remote (hear), and apparently out of hearing on the practical politics of the day " (hear). Then, then at the end of the letter he expressed the hope that the gentleman he was writing to would " see and approve my reasons for not wishing to carry my own mind further into the question lying at a distance which I cannot measure" (loud laughter). These are rather " dim and distant courses." We know exactly what they mean; they mean exactly two years and three-quarters (loud laughter) Now, we might have been misled by that language once before, but surely we shall never be taken in by it again (hear, hear). However, Lord Hartington thinks that we are very unreasonable, and that nothing but my recklessness, guided by the vilest Party motives, could have induced me to call the attention of the people of England to it. I should like to reply to Lord Hartington in the way of an epilogue. I should like to put it to him by way of a parable. suppose that we lived, not in these mild days, but in the days of fines, of pains and penalties passed by Parliament, sometimes enabling the decapitation of political opponents, a manner in which it was the fashion to dispose of them some 300 or 400 years ago (hear, hear, and laughter). Well, I would ask Lord Hartington—supposing the question was not the Disestablishment of the Church, but a Bill for the decapitation of the Marquess of Hartington—supposing that that was the question that was in discussion, and supposing that he found that 500 Liberal candidates had pledged themselves in its favour (laughter), and supposing that he found that the most advanced and active and determined Liberal leader of the day had declared unequivocally in its favour, and had resolved to obtain a declaration in favour of it from the next Parliament, and supposing that he found that of the other leaders of the Liberal Party one said it was certain to come, and proposed to take one of his legs as an instalment (laughter and cheers) and another said that it was still in the dim and distant course of the future, and another said he would not pledge himself either way, but go as the others did—would you feel that absolute quietude of mind that he recommends to us? Would he abstain entirely from waking the sleeping lion? Would he think it an unexampled piece of detestable Party spirit if he appealed to the people of England to stop this Bill for his own decapitation (laughter and cheers). Well, then, I submit to him that if these symptoms of coming tempest are discerned by those to whom the Church of England is as dear as his own life is to him (cheers), he has no right to impute it to the vilest Party motives or unexampled recklessness if they appeal to the only judge who rules in this country to prevent such a disastrous doctrine from being promulgated (cheers). I quite understand Mr. Gladstone's motives. He is largely supported by the political Dissenters, to whom this is the one thing needful. He is also supported, or has been supported, by a large number of moderate Liberals, to whom this measure is detestable, and, therefore, he relegates it, in an ambiguous paragraph, to the dim and distant courses of the future, and composes an ambiguous sentence from which it is absolutely impossible to gather with clearness the direction in which his own sympathies are directed (cheers). Now, whether that is an honourable and noble position for a man with his history to assume (shame and cheers) I will leave to his contemporaries. I will only say that I am quite certain it is a course which would never have been adopted by Mr. Gladstone forty years ago. I am afraid that the predatory Radical, who is the dominant animal in the Liberal menagerie, owes it entirely to the Whigs if he is able to provide some fragments of sheep's clothing to hide the familiar lineaments of his species (cheers and laughter). Now, Lord Granville has bitterly attacked me because my language regarding the Church is passionate. I will not retort that his language is passionate, because Lord Granville has never used passionate language in defence of anything in his life. But if our language is passionate in defence of the Church, it is because we have the misfortune to believe in the cause we are endeavouring to sustain, and because we are attached to the cause which were now trying to uphold (cheers). I confess that when I think of the present tremendous crisis in politics which is now before us, I recoil with something like disgust from the petty partisan and Parliamentary calculations with which Lord Hartington has approached this subject (cheers). It is a matter to us of small importance whether he and his friends sit on this side or on that side, or support this ministry or that. What we wish to know is, what part men of political standing are about to take in the great issue of the day, and I am glad to see in this morning's papers that many of the best known names upon the Moderate Liberal side (cheers) have stepped courageously forward, and, without renouncing in the least degree their own political opinions, have proclaimed that this matter stands in the first rank, and that they will not sanction, by their assistance or their support, any Parliamentary candidate who will not promise to support the Church (a Voice; "Bravo," and cheers), be he Liberal or be he Conservative; and that on this subject, is the spirit which I wish to see adopted (hear, hear.) If the Church can be saved by Moderate Liberal votes which will support a Conservative Government, let the Church be saved (loud cheers). We are sure that the critical time is come, in spite of all the confident assertions that are made. We gather it from the distinct and acrimonious language of the most confident of the Radical leaders. We gather it from the pledges sacredly obtained from the vast masses of Liberal candidates; we gather it more than anything else from the stammering disclaimers and awkward subterfuges of those who try to persuade us to the contrary; and in the presence of such an issue we cannot think of mere Party interests. We are defending a Church that has existed for centuries before the supreme duty of adhering to the Liberal Party was foisted into the modern decalogue, a Church which we believe will last long after the very names of Liberals and Conservatives are forgotten, and we will support that cause without stint and without sparing; we will sacrifice to it every other consideration that moves us. The issue is in every other hands than ours; but, at all events, this shall be said, that so far as unsparing action and resolute determination can carrry us, so far as a sedulous upholding of our most intimate beliefs can maintain us, so far as our mere will and exertion goes, we, at all events, shall will not prove ourselves faithless to the sacred deposit which the piety and the wisdom of many generations of ancestors have transmitted to our charge (loud and protracted cheering, during which the noble Marquess resumed his seat, having spoken over an hour).

GRAEFENBERG

PILLS

Sold by COOPER, MADON & CO., Ld.

Price—As. 8.

These PILLS act with great mildness and may be taken at any time with benefit.

They cure all forms of Malarial Diseases and Fevers, and should be used to stimulate the Liver and Kidneys to healthy action. They are invaluable for Headache, Biliousness and Bowel Complaints.

SIR F. MILNER AND MR. GLADSTONE.

In denial of a statement made by Sir F. Milner, at York, that when the news of the fall of Khartoum and the death of Gordon was received in London, Mr. Gladstone went to a theatre, Mr. Gladstone wrote on the 21st October, " that there was not even a rumour on the subject of General Gordon's death at the time alluded to." Sir F. Milner now writes to say, that in February last he wrote to Mr. Gladstone's secretary, and " asked if the reports which had appeared in the public papers, and which had excited the public indignation to such a pitch, were correct." Sir F. Milner adds, " He deprecated my inquiry, but admitted the facts, and expressed his personal regret. I am unable to publish the letter without his consent, as he stated that it was not for publication." Sir F. Milner gives the following facts in support of his statement:—On the 5th of February, at 10·50 a.m., the following telegram was received at the Foreign Office from Lord Wolseley, " Sir C. Wilson arrived at Khartoum on the 28th to find the place in the hands of the enemy. The fate of Gordon is uncertain." Mr. Gladstone says that when he went to the theatre on the 10th of February " there was not even a rumour of General Gordon's death." But in the Egyptian despatches, No. 2 (1885), page 7, a telegram from Lord Wolseley, dated Korti, February 4, 1885, 9.10 p.m., appears, stating that " Lieutenant Stuart Wortley's report just received." After describing particulars of Sir C. Wilson's journey, the report goes on, " fall of Khartoum on 25th January, he reports to be without doubt, but fate of Gordon uncertain, as reports are conflicting, but general opinion is he is killed." In the face of this official message, Sir F. Milner asks, can Mr. Gladstone say, " There was not even a rumour of General Gordon's death "! To show how the rumours of General Gordon's death affected private individuals who were in no way responsible for the catastrophe, Sir F. Milner adds:—The Hon. Harold Finch Hattor writes to me. October 26. After commenting on Mr. Gladstone's assertion, he says:—'On February 10th some friends of mine went to the Criterion Theatre and saw Mr. Gladstone enjoying himself there amazingly. I myself was stopped at the entrance of the Criterion by the announcement of General Gordon's death in the evening posters, and I did not go in. My friends heard the news inside the theatre, and some of the ladies in the audience burst into tears."

THE BANK FRAUDS IN NEW YORK.

Ferdinand Ward, who was found guilty at New York last week of the fraud on the Marine Bank, was brought up and sentenced on Saturday. After declaring that he had a fair trial, that he had been ably defended, and that the evidence against him was complete, Judge Barrett said:—" Ferdinand Ward, you have exhibited a certain insensibility throughout this trial which shows me that you are not penitent. I have not seen the first symptom of regret on your part for acts which have brought down upon so many innocent and good people poverty and misery. You have done more probably than any one man ever did to undermine confidence in commercial honour, to cause and keep up a depression of business, and generally to affect injuriously the whole body politic. Yet you have maintained the same insensible demeanour throughout it all. It would be idle for me to ask you to repent, to show some symptom of regret for any of your misdeeds, and for the evil you have brought upon this community. I content myself with pronouncing the judgment of the court, which is that you be confined in the State Prison at hard labour for the term of ten years." Ward has since been removed to a cell at Sing Sing, which is between one occupied by a murderer and another occupied by a burglar. His cell-mate is a vulgar criminal of the same class. Ward will be employed in polishing and riveting stoves. Good behaviour may shorten his sentence by three and a half years; but there are other indictments pending against him.

REVOLUTIONARY ATTEMPT IN SPAIN.

Full details of a revolutionary attempt at Cartagena on Sunday night, Nov. 1, have now been received at Madrid. The conspirators, a telegram says, were directed by an ex-lieutenant of cavalry, disguised as a naval commander, who, accompanied by twelve associates, attired in the regulation dress of Spanish blue-jackets, boldly passed the pontoon leading to the prison. On being challenged by the sentinel, the ex-officer called out that he was commanding the inspection watch. The sentry grounded his rifle, and a few seconds later was overpowered and gagged. The prison doors were forced and the convicts released. Twenty-two of these elected to assist in the revolutionary *coup de main*, and the whole party proceeded to the shore. A desperate attempt was made to seize the arsenal; but the sentry on being surprised fought desperately, and was consequently shot. The report roused the war-ships *La Blanca* and the *Lezo*, while the garrison quickly armed and poured a fusillade into the meagre ranks of the assailants. The latter fled, and in the pursuit the leader and several of his associates were caught. The attempt had been well planned, and there is no doubt the insurgents would have been largely reinforced in a few hours. That the attack was no rash attempt made on the spur of the moment is abundantly evident from the fact that throughout the night great bonfires were blazing in the mountains, and rockets were discharged from time to time. There can be no doubt that a cantonal rising similar to that of 1873 had been preconcerted.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The ship Valiant, 1,581 tons, Captain J F Gardner, sails to-day for Calcutta with a cargo of salt.

The Asiatic Steam-ship Co.'s Maharaja, 1,046 tons, Captain W. H. Edge, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta via Coast with a general cargo.

The steam-ship Kt. of St John, 2,277 tons, Captain J. L. Shiell, arrived in harbour yesterday from North Shields (26th Oct.) with a cargo of 3,556 tons coal; she is consigned to Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Co.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessels.	Commander.	From.
24	Maharaja (s)........	Edge........	Calcutta, Nov. 7.
	K. of St. John (s)..	Shiell	North Shields, Oct26
	Paramatta (s)	Anderson ...	London, Oct. 28.

DEPARTURES

Nov.	Vessels.	Commander	Destination.
24	C. of Aragon (s) ...	Ferguson ...	Havre.
	Commilla (s).......	Simpson	Busreh.

The ship Valiant, Gardner, obtained her port-clearance for Calcutta yesterday:—

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Bengore Head, for Port Said.
" Recta. for Antwerp.
" Maharaja, for Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

Nov. ARRIVAL.

19 Tilkhurst ....Blake ......Singapore, Oct. 21.

DEPARTURES.

Nov, 19.—Steamer Oriental. Ship Star of Greece.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.			
20	Adowa (s)	....	Rangoon.
	Agra (s)	....	Bombay.
	Nurjahan (s).......	....	Rangoon.
21	Castle Eden (s) ..	....	Singapore.

DEPARTURES.

Nov,			
20	Himalaya (s)	....	Rangoon.
	Tibre (s)	......	Calcutta.
	Canning (s)	......	Rangoon.
	Australia (s).......	......	London.
	Goalpara (s)	....:	Rangoon.

DAILY IMPORTS.—November 24.

From Glasgow.

Belgravia s—1 cask whisky, E Freeborn; 30 cases whisky, Wm Watson and Co.

City of Canterbury s—31 packages provisions and cutlery, Treacher and Co; 25 cases whisky, Ruttonji Jeewanji; 50 cases whisky, Pestonji Cowasjee Shroff; 7 cases whisky, Edulji Bezonji.

From Liverpool.

City of Canterbury s—100 casks roll sulphur, Morarji Nutha; 24 packages empty bottles, cutlery, etc, Treacher and Co; 25 cases, slates, Ebramji Dawoodji; 15 cases polished plateglass, Hurji Sajun.

From London.

Cathay s—27 cases lamps, Theodor Knaust; 200 cases champagne, Lyon and Co; 200 kegs white dry lead and 1 case French polish, Wilkinson, Heywood and Clark; 280 kegs paint, Dossabhoy Sullemanji; 20 cases aniline dye, Gopalji Moolee; 5 cases brandy, Wallace and Co; 1 cask port, Nowrojee Jamsetji; 5 packages paper, N Cumroodin; 10 cases eau-de-cologne, Dulsook Premchund; 15 cases ham, bacon and cheese, B M Punthuckey; 2 cases aniline dye, Brandenburg and Co.

Mirzapore s—10 cases aniline dye, Gopalji Moolji.

Lawada s—5 cases burgundy, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

Ed in s—12 cases whisky, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

Kerbella s—1 hogshead cognac and 5 cases claret, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

Pekin s—7 cases port, Cutler, Palmer and Co

Teviot s—5 cases brandy, Bodger, Warburton and Co.

Verona s—10 cases brandy, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

Lalpoora s—40 cases liqueurs, Cotton, Tingcombe and Co.

City of Canterbury s—75 cases whisky, Framji, Sands and Co.

From Trieste.

Titania s—2 cases watches, Max Minck; 401 packages paper, S A S Dawood.

From Genoa.

D Balduino s—3 cases musical instruments, Soundy and Co.

From Rotterdam.

Cathay s—33 cases still hock, Phipson and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—November 24.

For Liverpool.

Algoma s—20 bales cotton and 201 cwts lentil, A Blascheck and Co; 1,400 cwts wheat, Dewjee Premjee; 400 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 29 bales wool, Currimbhoy Hajibhoy; 2,000 cwts wheat, D Sassoon.

City of Canterbury s—4,000 cwts wheat, Finlay, Muir and Co; 2,000 cwts wheat, Pelly and Co; 520 cwts bones, R Caderbhoy.

For London.

Clan Monroe s—110 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 5 bales skins, Esmal Peerdina; 105 cwts gum, Dadabhoy Rustomjee; 29 cwts indigo, Sallebhoy Mahomedbh
87½ cwts gum, K Cullianjee; 14 bales woollen carp
D Sassoon and Co; 14 bales skins, M Abdulla.

For Antwerp.

Recta s—100 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co; 325 c
borns, R Caderbhoy; 4,000 cwts wheat, Tyebjee
Co.

For Port Said.

Bengore Head s—64,900 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co

For Trieste.

Pandora s—150 bales Cotton, Ralli Brothers; 400 b
cotton, A Blascheck and Co

Gwalior s—80 bales cotton, Lang, Moir and Co; 110 b
cotton, A Blascheck and Co.

For Venice.

Gwalior s—100 bales cotton, Lang, Moir and Co.

Pandora s—100 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 200 ba
cotton, A Blascheck and Co.

For Naples.

D Balduino s—300 bales cotton, E Spinners and Co.

For Genoa.

D Balduino s—300 bales cotton, E Spinners and Co; 1
bales cotton, Olcese and Co.

Rydal Hall s—100 bales cotton, F Sanquet and Co.

For Marseilles.

Rydal Hall s—200 cwts turmeric, 10 cwts medicine and cwts senna leaves, D Sassoon and Co.

Teddington s—3,000 cwts gingellyseed, Volkart Brothers.

For Hull.

Aspatria s—162 cwts myrabollams, Tyebjee.

For Kobe.

Titania s—38 bales twist, G Shobbagmul; 100 bales twist, Alliance Cotton Manufacturing Co; 125 bales twist, K Hurmukray.

For Hongkong.

Titania s—49 bales twist, G E Ezra; 150 bales twist, E D Sassoon; 31 bales twist, H Adam Esmal; 100 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co; 141 bales twist, R S Woonwalla.

Cathay s—200 bales twist, C Ebram; 75 bales twist, D P Marker.

Zambesi s—56 cwts raisins, Yue Lun Ching; 10 cwts gum and 11 cwts jardaloo, Tyebally Jafferbhoy; 14 cwts sharkfins, 2½ cwts fishmaws and 26 cwts broken glass, Mahomed Nathoo; 275 cwts onions, Hassen Lall; 100 cwts onion, Motee Hoossen; 50 cwts kismiss, R E Dadachanji.

For Shanghai.

Cathsay s—30 bales twist, Killick, Nixon and Co.

For Calcutta.

Scindia s—161 bales cotton, H Amooluckchund; 254 bales cotton, R Luckmondas.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—Nov. 20.

Hughes, Maj Gl A R, Ord Dept, on duty, from Kurrachee.
Dunsterville, Capt, Ord Dept, on duty, from Kurrachee.

November 21.

Chamberlain, Capt, Bl, Central India Horse, on leave, from Bangalore.

November 23.

Wardrop, Col, Bo, Judge Adv-Gl, on duty, from Poona.
Moore, Col, Bo S C, on duty, from Simla.
Nicholson, Maj, Bl R E (A G S Dept), on duty, from Kurrachee.

November 24.

Bradshaw, Maj, Ms, on duty, from England.
Muir, Capt, Bl, Comdt, Viceroy's Body Guard, from sick leave, from England.
Harrison, Capt, Burmah, 2nd Liverp Regt, from leave, from England.
Toogood, Capt, Burmah, 2nd R Scots Fus, ordered on service, from England.
Evans, Capt, Burmah, 1st Rl W Fus, ordered on service, from England.
Williams, Capt, Burmah, 2nd Som L I, ordered on service, from England.
Keef, Capt, Burmah, 2nd R Scots Fus, ordered on service, from England.
Fawcett, Surg-Maj, Burm, 1st Regt Ms Pioneers, ordered on service, from England.
Aitken, Maj, Burm, R A, on duty, from England.
Bickford, Lt, Bl R A, on duty, from England.
Braddon, Maj, Ms 2nd H Regt, on duty, from England.
Davies, Surg-Maj, Bl M S, on duty, from Simla.
Smythe, Lt, Ms 2nd R S Fus, on duty, from England.
Lean, Lt, Ms, 2nd R S Fus, on duty, from England.
Keary, Lt, Ms 1st M Pioneers, on duty, from England.
Belldingsley, Col, Ms 2nd Hamp, on duty, from England.
Fraser, Dy Surg-Gl, Bo M S, on privilege leave, from England.
Cowan, Maj, Ms R H A, on private affairs, from Secunderabad.

DEPARTURES.—Nov. 24.

Meadows, Dy Surg-Gl, Bo M S, on duty, to Mhow.
Muir, Capt, Bl, Viceroy's Body Guard, from sick leave, to Viceroy's Camp.
Aitken, Maj, R A, on appointment, to Burmah.
Bickford, Lt, Bl R A, on duty, to Burmah.
Braddon, Maj, Ms 2nd Batt Hamp, on duty, to Burmah.
Fraser, Dy Surg-Gl, Bo M S, from leave, to Poona.
Smythe, Lt, Ms, 2nd R S Fus, on duty, to Burmah.
Way, Lt, 28th Bo Inf, on duty, to Surat.
Keary, Lt, 1st Ms Pioneers, on duty, to Burmah.
Lean, Lt, Ms, 2nd R S Fus, on duty, to Burmah.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut Col the Hon L H Bayley, Comdt., B. V. R. C.

Bombay, November 25.

The Mounted Rifles will parade on Thursday, the 26th inst, at the Kennedy Sea-face, near the Churney-road Station, at 7 a.m. All members are requested to attend.

The following promotions are sanctioned in D Company from this date, viz:—Corporal H Cassels and Vol H Black to be Sergeants; Vols H Boswell, T H Keely, A Pilcher, and S Myer to be Corporals; Vols J A Mackinnon, H Slater, H Gawthorne, H Malcolm, A G Roberts, and F Pinsent to be Lce-Corporals.

The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to companies as follows:—Vols D Hart, D Thompson, and F J C J Wright, D Company; Vol H P Mathews, A Company; Vol R Mendez, F Company.

It is notified, for general information, that the rifle range is now ready for use, and will be available for class firing from this date. Officers Commanding Companies are requested to notify to the Orderly, as soon as possible, what arrangements they propose to make with regard to the execution of the class firing. Arrangements have been made with the Traffic Manager, G I P R, as follows:—Officers will be allowed to travel 1st class at 2nd class fare on presenting their cards, which must be franked with the Regtl. stamp and date; they are requested to forward their cards to Head Quarters monthly for this purpose. N-C officers and Volunteers can travel 2nd class at 3rd class fare on signing a book kept for this purpose at Bore Bunder and Byculla stations. They must either be in uniform or, if not in uniform, must have with them their rifles.

Red uniform to be worn for all morning parades until further orders.

The following promotions are sanctioned in Cathedral High School from this date:—Cadet W Warner to be Col-Sergeant; Cadets R Spooner, H Bourne, and M Frederick to be Sergeants; Cadets W Irvine, A Pinsoul, and A DaGama to be Corporals; Cadet J Downes to be Lce-Corporal.

By order,
H. HODGKINSON, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

English Goods and Foreign Competition.—The long continued depression under which the trade of this country has been labouring has led to serious consideration of the causes which affect it. Prominent amongst these is, of course, the competition which, during the last half-century, has sprung up by the development of foreign manfactures. There are also the duties imposed by most countries upon the importation of English goods. The difficulty in dealing with this latter point, even were a policy of retaliation adopted, lies in the fact that whilst we import £20,000,000 of manufactured goods from these countries, we export £200,000,000 to them. The most effective remedy appears to lie in keeping up the superiority of our manufactures, which, in spite of protective tariffs, forces our goods into foreign markets. This is well exemplified by the fact that Messrs. Neave's Food for children and invalids, which has recently received so powerful a recommendation from Professor Von Stein, the well-known analytical chemist at Copenhagen, has now an increasing demand in Denmark, in spite of former prejudice in favour of the productions of that country.—*Evening News.*

NOTICE

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ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional, Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

Proprietors,
THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY,
LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

Export Agents,
BURGOYNE, BURBIDGES and Co., Coleman-street, London:
NEWBERY and SONS, 37, Newgate-street, London;
BARCLAY and SONS, 95, Farringdon-street, London.
SANGER and SONS, Oxford-treet, London

And all the London Wholesale Houses.
Agents for the Bengal Presidency,
SMITH, STANISTREET and Co.; BATHGATE and Co.
Calcutta.
Agents for the Bombay Presidency,
TREACHER and Co.; BOLTON an 1 Co.
Agents for the Madras Presidency,
BARRIE Co.; De BEAUX and Co.; SCOTT.
MASCURINE and Co.
Agent for Rangoon,
THE RANGOON MEDICAL HALL.

DR. DE JONGH'S

KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE.
THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Thirty Years Medical Experience to be

The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in
CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY
DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS,
AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

Sir G. DUNCAN GIBB, Bart., M.D.,
Physician to the Westminster Hospital.

"The value of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails."

Dr. SINCLAIR COGHILL.
Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor.

"I have convinced myself that in Tubercular and the various forms of Strumous Disease, DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. It was especially noted, in a large number of cases in which the patients protested they had never been able to retain or digest other Cod Liver Oil, that DR. DE JONGH'S OIL was not only tolerated, but taken daily, and with marked benefit."

JOSEPH J. POPE, Esq., M.R.S.C.
Late Staff Surgeon Army, Professor of Hygiene, Birkbeck Institution.

"I found during my Indian experience that the worth and character of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL remained unchanged by tropical heat or foreign climate, and it was, from its uniformity of character, particularly adapted for long-continued administration. The value of 'hydro-carbons' in all debilitated states of the system is now becoming thoroughly recognized; and it is, without doubt, from the animal oils and fats, rather than from their vegetable substitutes, that we may hope to derive the surest benefit. The Oil of DR. DE JONGH places in everyone's reach a reliable and valuable remedy, one that cannot be too widely recognized."

Dr. R. C. CROFT,
Author of "Handbook for the Nursery."

"DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is almost a specific in many of the Diseases peculiar to Infancy and Childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use. Patients prefer it to the Pale Oils, and are able to retain it more comfortably."

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CERTIFICATES.

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Yours sincerely,
W. J. TAYLOR.

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Certified that I had attack of cholera at Lahore during the epidemic of 1881 in the month of August, and, when in an advanced stage of the disease, I was personally attended upon by Mr. H. Cotter, to whom I am sincerely indebted for my recovery wrought by the aid of his invaluable pills.

S. E. CHILLINGWORTH,
Govt. Tele. Dept.

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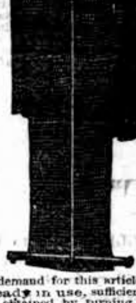

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Many inferior qualities of these Goods have been imported, which owing to the climate the soles come apart. THE "TENACIOUS" is manufactured by one English House only, and after long experience have found out the secret of Cementing and Stitching the soles so firmly that they will never come apart and will not be affected by the climate.

We have received many Testimonials certifying to their being the Best TENNIS SHOES procured in India.

GENTLEMEN'S, in Brown or Blue Canvas	Rs. 11-8 per pair.
LADIES', in Black Canvas	„ 9-8 „

Mofussil Constituents should send a pattern Boot as guide for size.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LIMITED,

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GOLD MEDAL WHISKY

The Finest **WHISKY** Scotland Produces
THE FAMED
"C.I.G"
(Registered Trade Mark.)

SPECIAL BLEND — *extra old.*

Sole Proprietor: E. VAUGHAN-JONES, LONDON AND GLASGOW.

Of Wine Merchants in Punjaub, N.-W.P., and throughout India
Also of the Great Eastern Hotel Co., Calcutta.

C. DAY & Co., Agents, London, also for "Kinahan's L.L."

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ENGINEERS & IRON FOUNDERS,

MANUFACTURERS OF
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CASTINGS & FORGINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
MORTAR MILLS,
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FOR MARKETS, RAILWAY STATIONS, STORES, &c.

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Always in Stock,
ALLEN'S CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS.
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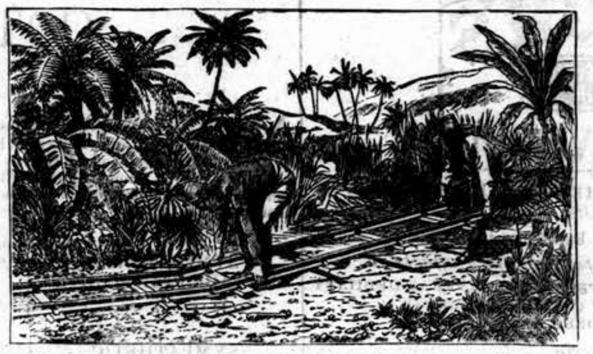
Estimates furnished, and Contracts undertaken for laying lines complete,



including the supply of Permanent Way Material and Rolling Stock.

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First (and only) award at the late CALCUTTA EXHIBITION for TRAMWAYS and first and highest award for ROLLING STOCK for PORTABLE RAILWAYS and TRAMWAYS.

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WORKS: BRITANNIA ENGINEERING WORKS, KILMARNOCK.
Catalogues, Prices, and full particulars on application to

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We have ready, at present, for shipment from England at a few days notice, TWO SIDE TANK LOCOMOTIVES, with 7-inch outside Cylinders, 12-inch Stroke, Wheels 2 feet 3-inches diameter, to travel on 30-inch Gauge Light Lines. These Locomotives are of the very best material and workmanship.

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FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.'S
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KEYLESS WATCH
AT Rs. 25
is the most perfect time-keeper for rough & daily use ever manufactured.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE

In consequence of Imitations of THE WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have to request that Purchasers see that the Label on every bottle bears their Signature thus—

Lea & Perrins

without which no bottle of the original WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE is genuine.

Ask for LEA and PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper. Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

IMPORTANT TO ANGLO-INDIANS.

GOODALL'S HOUSEHOLD SPECIALTIES

WILL SOON BE AT
Every Station and Bungalow throughout India.
ONCE USED PEOPLE WILL NEVER BE WITHOUT THEM.

GOODALL'S BAKING POWDER

Is superseding Yeast in England, and is far preferable to it, and where it has been tried in India the Baking Powder has been very highly spoken of. Bread, Pastry, and Cakes made with it are beautifully light and easy to digest. Sold in **1d.** Packets, and **6d., 1s., 2s.,** and **5s.** Tins. At all Stores.

GOODALL'S BLANC-MANGE POWDER.

By its use a most delicious Blanc-Mange may be produced in a few minutes at a trifling cost, and without any trouble in the cooking. It is rapidly displacing the old and tedious method of preparing them. It may be had of various flavours, *i.e.,* Raspberry, Strawberry, Lemon, Almond, Vanilla, Coffee, and Chocolate. Sold in Boxes at **6d.** and **1s.** each. At all Stores.

GOODALL'S CUSTARD POWDER.

For making delicious Custards without Eggs. Sold in Boxes, **6d.** and **1s.** each. At all Stores.

GOODALL'S EGG POWDER.

A real substitute for Eggs. Its action on Cakes, Puddings, &c., resembles that of the Egg in every particular, enriching them in colour and flavour, and rendering them most wholesome and nutritious. Sold in **1d.** Packets, **6d.** and **1s.** Tins.

GOODALL'S MUSHROOM KETCHUP.

Recommended to all true lovers of the pure Mushroom in India, as being a perfectly genuine and unadulterated article. Sold in Bottles at **6d., 1s.,** and **2s.** each. At all Stores.

GOODALL'S QUININE WINE.

The best and most highly appreciated Tonic Wine known in India. It strengthens the whole system. Stimulates the appetite. Is invaluable for Indigestion and those forms of Nervousness incidental to a residence in a hot climate. Is by far the safest and best Tonic Wine for delicate Children and persons to whom Quinine in any other form is objectionable. It has long been recognised as the best article for the administration of Cod Liver Oil, the combined effect being very efficacious. DOSE:—A wine-glass full twice or thrice a day.

Sold in Large Bottles, **1s. 1½d.** and **2s. 3d.** each. At all Stores.

The whole of the above HOUSEHOLD SPECIALITIES are admirably adapted for Family use in India. The BAKING, the BLANC-MANGE, and the CUSTARD POWDERS cannot prove otherwise than invaluable for Children and Invalids, both on account of their purity and the simplicity of their preparation—while the *bon-vivant* in India will find both the Tiffin and Bara Khana to have received many delicious additions.

SOLE WHOLESALE AGENT FOR INDIA—
F. T. ATKINS, ALLAHABAD.
DEPOTS ALSO AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, LAHORE, & RANGOON.

"CARLTON" WHISKEY.

ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD

GOLD MEDAL,
CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1884.

CARLTON WHISKEY
RICHD. MATHEWS & CO'S
TRADE MARK

For Prices apply to CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Agents for India.
Shippers: RICHARD MATHEWS & Co. London.

NOTICES.

HIGH CASTE ARAB AND PERSIAN HORSES,

CONSISTING of first-class Chargers, Hunters, Racers, Galloways and Ponies, are now arriving by every Mail Steamer, and may be inspected at our Stables, 33 and 35, BELLASIS JUNCTION ROAD, near Messrs. Treacher & Co.'s Establishment, Byculla.

MAHOMED BAWKER & Co.

ROWLANDS' ODONTO is the best, purest and most fragrant preparation for the teeth. Health depends in a great measure upon the soundness of the teeth and their freedom from decay, and all dentists allow that neither washes nor pastes can possibly be as efficacious for polishing the teeth and keeping them sound and white as a pure and non-gritty tooth powder; such Rowlands' Odonto has always proved itself to be.

ROWLANDS' EUKONIA is a beautifully pure, delicate, and fragrant toilet powder, and has lately been much improved. Each box has inside the lid a certificate of purity from Dr. Redwood, ph.D., F.C.S., &c. Sold in three tints: white, rose, and cream.

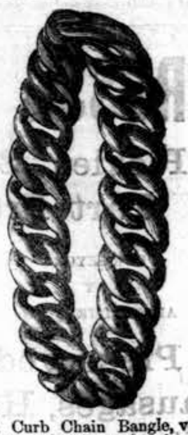
ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL can now be also had in a golden colour, which is especially suited for fair or golden-haired children and persons. Four sizes.

Ask any dealer in perfumery for Rowlands' articles, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid spurious worthless imitations.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AGENTS
TREACHER & Co., BYCULLA AND FORT.

HAMILTON & Co.,
JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS
IN ORDINARY TO
H. E. LORD REAY.

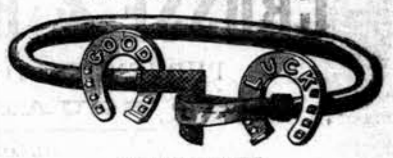
GOLD BANGLE.



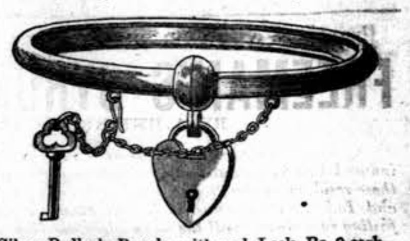
Massive Gold Curb Chain Bangle, very fashionable, Price Rs. 115 cash.

Two of these Chain Bangles, snapped together, make a lovely necklet.

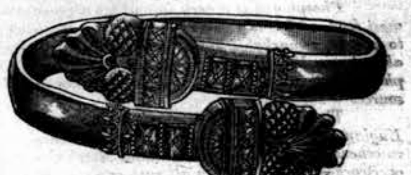
FASHIONABLE AND ELEGANT SILVER BANGLES.



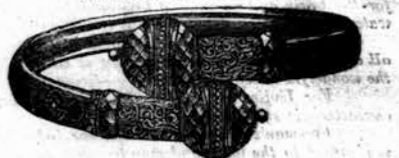
"GOOD LUCK."
Hunting Crop, and Double Horse-shoe, Rs. 9 cash.



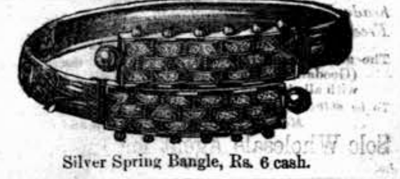
Silver Padlock Bangle, with real Lock, Rs. 9 cash.



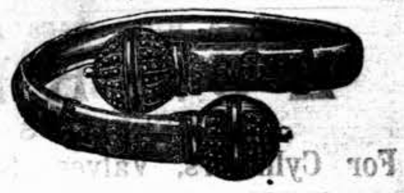
Very Handsome Silver Bangle with richly decorated ends. Rs. 7 cash.



Silver Spring Bangle, Rs. 7 cash.



Silver Spring Bangle, Rs. 6 cash.



Silver Spring Bangle, Rs. 6 cash.

RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.
November 14, 1885.

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